The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, commencing on SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859. The following distinguished Artistes are already engaged:—

Madame Titiens,	Signor Corsi,
Madlle. Guaridecci,	Signor Castella,
Madlle. Vaneri,	Signor Annoni,
Signor Badialli,	Signor Dinelli, and
Signor Vialetti,	Signor Giuglini.

Conductor—Arditi.
Leader—Mr. Levey.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1859, LES HUGUENOTS:—Il Conte di San Bris (Governor of the Louvre), Signor Badiali; Raul di Nangis, (a Huguenot Gentleman) Signor Giuglini; Marcello, (his servant) Signor Vialetti; Hugenot Soldier, Signor Corsi; Margarita di Valois, (bethrothed to Henry IV.) Madlle. Vaneri; Urbano, (her page) Madlle. Guarducci; and Valentina, (Daughter of San Bris) Madlle. Titiens.

On MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. NORMA:—Pollio, Signor Giuglini; Oroveso, Signor Vialetti; Adalgisa, Madlle. Vaneri; and Norma, Madlle. Titiens.

On TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th. LA FAVORITA.—Leonora, Madlle. Guarducci; Baldassare, Signor Vialetti; and Fernando, Signor Gniuglini.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH. IL TROVATORE.—Manrico, Signor GIUGLINI; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Azucena, Maddle. Guarducci; and Leonora, Madlle. Titiens.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH. LUCREZIA BORGIA.—Gennaro, Signor Giuglini; Duke Alfonso, Signor Badiali; Maffio Orsini, Madlle. Guarducci; and Lucrezia, Madlle Titiens.

On FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—Figaro, Signor Badiali; Conte Almaviva, Signor Corsi; Berta, Madlle. Dell'ancee; and Rosini, Madlle. Guarducci.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH—A FAVORITE OPERA.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Performance to commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s. Second Circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s Up. Gal., 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Every Evening Miss HARRIET GORDON, Mr. G. HONEY and Mr. NORTON.
Mr. T. C. KING for Two Nights more.
THIS EVENING (Tuesday), August 2nd, will be performed the celebrated drama of ESMERAMDA, the Hunchback of Notre Dame—Quasimodo, Mr. T. C. King; Clopin, Mr. Rogerson; Esmeralda, Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by the powerful Drama entitled NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. O'Sullivan; Newman Noggs, Mr. B. Norton; Smike, Miss Annie Parker.
After which a Grand Ballet Divertissement entitled THE NIGHT OF THE FUN.
To conclude with the comic, heroic, tragic, pantomimic burletta and spectacular Extravaganza, entitled DON GIOVANNI—Don Giovanni, Miss H. Gordon; Leporello, Mr. G. Honey.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. H. WEBB.
Last Appearance of MR. T. C. KING. Last Appearance but three of MISS HARRIET GORDON, MR. GEORGE HONEY and Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1859 the performances will commence with the Romantic Drama (in five Chapters) by Charles Selby, Comedian, entitled the MARBLE HEART! or the Sculptor's Dream; a Romance of real life.
ACT I—A DREAM.
Diogenes—Mr. H. WEBB. Aspasia—Mrs. H. WEBB.
ACT II—REALITY.
Mademoiselle Marco—Mrs. H. WEBB.
Ballet Divertisement by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which Planche's Renowned Drama, (in 2 Acts), entitled CHARLES THE TWELFTH, or the Siege of Stralsund. Adam Brock—Mr. BRUCE NORTON. Charles XII (King of Sweden), Mr. T. C. KING. Triptolemus Mudlewerk—Mr. G. HONEY. Eudiga—Mrs. H. WEBB, with the Song of "Rise Gentle Moon."
Characteristic Dance—Master HALLIGAN.
To conclude with the Grand Fairy Extravaganza, entitled the INVISIBLE PRINCE; or, the Island of Tranquil Delights! Furibond—Mr. GEORGE HONEY. Don Leander—Miss H. GORDON.
Prices of admission—Boxes 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'Clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms.
28 College-green.
All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or Freemen, are requested to give information to the Committee, on or before the 4th of August next.
By Order,
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON,
25th July, 1859. Assistant Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A PRAYER MEETING
will be held (God willing) in
THE MISSION BUILDING, 27 TOWNSEND-STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2,
At half-past Seven o'Clock.
REVIVAL INFORMATION WILL GIVEN.
PRAYER FOR THE HOLY GHOST.

Let the living fire descend,
"Cloven tongues" on every head,
Tongues which *all* comprehend;
Speak Thy life unto the dead!
Suddenly the power of grace
Send from heaven, and fill the place.

Send the "rushing mighty wind,"
Give the "utterance" divine,
Let us know the Spirit's mind,
Let us speak in words of Thine!
Send a pure baptismal shower,
Tongues of fire, and words of power!

ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES ASSOCIATION (IRELAND),
12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A General Meeting of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of AUGUST, at 9 o'clock.
The Chair will be taken by the President,
RANDER MACNAMARA, F.R.C.S.I.
Proprietors of Establishments and Members of the Profession in general, are respectfully invited to attend. The address of the Association to the Apothecaries, Assistant Apothecaries, and Pharmaceutical Chemists in Ireland, being now published, it is particularly requested that all parties seeking information, or to whom the address may not be sufficiently intelligible, do attend the above meeting.
By Order of the Council,
WILLIAM HUME, } Honorary
GEORGE POWELL, } Secretaries.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Tenders will be received on or before Saturday next, the 6th inst., for finishing Two Dwelling Houses at Sandymount, County Dublin, in conformity with the plans &c. To be seen at the office of Mr. J. M'Curdy, 34, Westland-row.

GREAT NORTHERN AND MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. WILLIAM WHITTON has been appointed CHIEF AGENT in IRELAND for the above Companies, and Mr. JOHN WALLIS the CARTAGE AGENT.
OFFICES, 7, NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.
August 1st, 1959. By Order.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
EXCURSION TRAIN TO
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, MULLINGAR, &c.,
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the BRROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Nine o'Clock, Morning,
On WEDNESDAY, 17th AUGUST,
And will arrive at Galway about Four o'Clock, Longford, about Half-past One o'Clock, and Cavan about a Quarter past Two o'Clock, Afternoon.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO THE FOLLOWING STATIONS AND BACK:

	F. C. s. d.	S. C. s. d.	T. C. s. d.
To Mullingar and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
„ Moate do. } „ Athlone do. } „ Longford do. } „ Cavan do. }	10 0	8 0	5 0
„ Ballinasloe do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
„ Athenry do. } „ Galway do. }	15 6	12 6	7 6

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, WEDNESDAY, 8st AUGUST, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For Fares from intermediate Stations and other particulars see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th July, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA.
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH.
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 25s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. „
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside „ 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside „ 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multyfarnham only.
Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class..................Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.
N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excurtionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,
A House in Dame-street, in one of the best business positions. One hundred pounds has been spent on the shop front, and in the general repairs of the premises. It is subject to a very moderate rent, the advantages considered.
Address Mr. Moore, 12 Eustace-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, at Richmond, on the Clontarf-road, a detached Villa Residence, with Coach House, Stabling, and all other requisite Out-offices, suitable to a Gentleman's residence, standing on more than two acres of excellent Grazing Ground, lease seventy years. The entire is subject to only £12 yearly; the interest will be sold for the mere price of the Buildings. Address, Mr. Moore, 12, Eustace-street, by letter only.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES TO BE LET.
AT SANDYMOUNT.—A detached House, £16 a Month.
... MONKSTOWN.—A large House, £20 a Month.
... BRAY.—Two large Houses, £15 a Month.
... GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—Two Houses, one at £30 to November, and the other £15 a Month
... WICKLOW.—A Detached House, £20 a Month.
... BELFAST.—A Magnificent Establishment, with ample accommodation for a Nobleman or gentleman of Fortune; by the year or for a term of years. Either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE TO BE LET.
FITZWILLIAM SQUARE—a First Class House, £75 a year.
UPPER MERRION STREET—Two First Class Houses; for Sale.
UPPER MOUNT-STREET—A First Class House on Lease.
UPPER LEESON-STREET—A Handsome Commodious House, 70 Guineas a-year.

LOWER LEESON-STREET	Ditto.	Ditto.	£65 a-year.
UPPER BAGGOT-STREET	...	...	£65 a-year
WELLINGTON-ROAD,	...	...	70 Guineas a-year
LOWER BAGGOT-STREET	...	...	£70 a-year
MOLESWORTH-STREET	...	...	To be Sold
LOWER MOUNT-STREET	...	...	Terms moderate.
GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET	...	...	„

DUNDRUM—3 Cottages, with 4 Acres of Land, to an improving tenant—very cheap.
With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED—
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin.
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin.
A Gentlemanly Residence with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
A compact Residence; Rent not to exceed £40 a-year—Clontarf preferred.

All communications respecting the foregoing, to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

GROWING CROPS.
MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES AND CO., are instructed to Sell by Auction, on Mr. Lawson's Grounds, SHANKHILL, immediately after the Sale at Sherrington, on TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), August 3rd, 1859, about Three-and-a-half Acres of Potatoes, Two Acres of Barley.
Purchasers to pay Five per cent. Commission, and pay a Deposit of one-half the Purchase Money, and the remainder before removal.
Train from Harcourt-street at Twelve Noon.
135, Stephen's-green, Aug. 1st, 1859.

TO CAPITALISTS.
UNRESERVED SALE OF GROUND RENTS PERFECTLY SECURED.
MESSRS. BENTLEY will Sell by AUCTION, at their Estate Sale Rooms, 110, GRAFTON-STREET, on THURSDAY, the 4th of August next, Ground Rents amounting to £81 per Annum, arising out of six leases of eight plots of ground at Dundrum, County Dublin, on which 8 superior Houses have been recently erected by Messrs. Doake, Gahan, and Martin, who are severally bound to keep all said Houses Insured against loss by fire for the joint benefit of themselves and vendors, or the Landlords for the time being.
This being Messrs. Bentley's own property they will Sell it to the highest and fairest bidder, without the least Reserve.
They need hardly submit, that more perfect security cannot be offered for investment.
Rentals and particulars may be had at the Office
Sale at a quarter before 3 o'clock.
110, GRAFTON-STREET,
July 30th, 1859.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.
☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Anngier-street,
One Horse Phaetons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Medical.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

TO INVALIDS.
THE WATER CURE.
MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients, conducted by the Proprietor, P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes. Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Scotland, or Ireland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allan).
Mr. Jack may be consulted in Dublin every Tuesday, from 1 till 2 o'Clock, at Mr. David Gowan's, No. 6, LowerSackville-street. For Prospectus apply to the Proprietor, Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s, each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness commmicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY, may be consulted daily in all cases of nervous debility, irritability, trembling of the hands, indigestion, involuntary blushing, delusions of the mind, depression of spirits, &c., whether produced by sedentary employment, residence in the tropics, or otherwise. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin, and other pernicious diseases; their method of treatment is very expiditious, and involves no actual restraint either in diet or occupation.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine to Nine, Sundays from Nine till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, Dublin.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1, Old Broad-Street, and 61, Pall Mall, London.
Instituted 1803.
SUBSCRIBED AND INVESTED CAPITAL:
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution are—
MODERATE RATES;
UNDOUBTED SECURITY;
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENT:
Dublin—Mr. PAUL ASKIN, 19, TALBOT STREET.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.
DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The *New Assurances were*, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.
THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.
OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.
Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.
First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.
Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{ 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR.
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

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The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatary Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
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The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband, that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if she were enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many ways, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist. Her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.
We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed: Thomas Pinnell, Esq., £5: Miss Pinnell. £5.
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MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
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A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.—Another of the provincial cheats who pretend to be sorcerers was a day or two ago tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Evreux for swindling. His name is Guilaine, and what he did was this: "A young peasant of St. Elier, being anxious to avoid serving in the army, went to him when called on to draw for the conscription, and asked him, by the exercise of his art, to procure him exemption. "Give me 21 francs," said the man, "and you shall be exempt!" The peasant handed over the sum. The sorcerer muttered some strange words, gave the peasant some grease, which he said come from the dead body of a man who had been hanged, and told him to rub his wrists with it, and to repeat a certain prayer in Latin. The peasant obeyed his instructions, but, wonderful to relate, he drew a bad number. He went to the sorcerer in despair, and the latter promised by his art to remedy the error on receiving another 21f. The money was given, but, in spite of some additional mummeries and a new application of grease to the wrists, the peasant remained liable to serve. The sorcerer asked for a further sum of 42f., and when it was paid employed more energetic measures, and gave the young man a pot of stronger grease; but the poor fellow had to serve in the army notwithstanding. His neighbours hearing of this caused the pretended sorcerer to be arrested by the gendarmerie. The tribunal condemned the sorcerer to five years' imprisonment, 50f. fine, and five years' surveillance to the police.

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Beds and Sitting Rooms on reasonable terms, with first-class Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

FRENCH SHADE CLOCKS IN GILT AND BRONZE. My Ware-room is stocked with the largest variety, and newest designs of the above, suited for Presentation; Wedding Gifts &c., and at lower prices than such can be purchased elsewhere, being a direct importer and manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER AND ELECTRO-PLATER,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provosts House.)
July, 26th 1859.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Monday, 1st August, 1859.

The variations have been unimportant in the English funds to-day, and the market in London appears to be in a dull state, awaiting the Indian loan this evening; the quotations which guided this market on comparison with those of Saturday, were one-eight lower all round. Consols slightly receded here for cash and account; New Threes were one-quarter lower for cash, and account; and New Accounts, leaving off buyers at the close. Stock was scarce, and sellers demanded more for it than the quoted prices. Bank Stock not quoted. Nothing done in Local nor Railway Debentures, nor in Hibernian nor National Bank Shares; Royal Banks improved one-eighth; Steam Shares are offered for sale; Consumers Gas receded one-eighth; Carysfords are offered for sale Buyers of General Mines and Wicklow Coppers Mining Company of Ireland improved 6s. 3d., buyers; Cork and Passage, improved one quarter; Cork and Youghal buyers, Belfast Junction receded one-eight; Drogheda Thirds improved one-eighth, buyers of Kingstown Stock, Wicklow receded one-sixteenth; Dundalk improved 10s.; Cashel Stock asked for, as are Midlands; Limericks done at last price; Cork and Bandon 5½ preference, improved one-eighth, for account; Drogheda Preference (No. 3) firm at last price; Wicklow Preference and Cashel done at last prices; Dundalk Preference sellers at par; Limericks done at last prices, for both the 5 and 6 per cent. Preference Shares. The quotations of Consols in London at the close, were 94⅞ ⅞, accruing interest being 4s. 5d., on being compared with the quotation here 94⅞; it follows that consols at 4s. 2d. dearer here than there; the difference between New Threes here and in London to-day is but trifling, almost the same in one place as the other.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via
via Southampton ... ... One p.m., June 19.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The Letter of J. E. H. will appear to-morrow.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

TO-DAY the Romish bishops of Ireland are to meet in solemn conclave in Eccles-street. Mr. Maguire informed the House of Commons on Wednesday, not only of the intended meeting, but of its object. The National Board, and the whole system of mixed education in Ireland is to be pronounced Anathema and Maranatha. The Roman prelates demand a share in proportion to the numbers of their co-religionists, of the £300,000 voted for National Education, and that the sum thus obtained should be under the sole control of the Roman priesthood to manage exactly as they please. We wish, then, to address a few remarks to their lordships, which it may be as well for them to consider before they astonish Lord Carlisle by a thundering manifesto. The Romish Bishops require that their schools should be "exclusive," that is, exclusively Roman Catholic. They desire that they should be under the same rules and regulations as what are called "Denominational" Schools in England. There are, unfortunately, certain little formalities to be complied with before a denominational school can claim any portion of the State funds. It is necessary, for instance, that the patrons of the schools should first subscribe two-thirds of the whole cost, &c.. Supposing the cost of Roman Catholic Exclusive Schools amount to £300,000, the Bishops or patrons must subscribe £200,000 before they can claim the other £100,000 from the State. Perhaps their Lordships have not regarded this trifling necessity. We ask, with all due respect, are they prepared in this poor country to raise £200,000 a year for the education of their flocks? Again. The Roman bishops are at present in the absolute and exclusive enjoyment of four-fifths of the National Schools. Four-fifths of the present schools are this moment strictly denominational. The Ulster Schools alone have a tincture of Presbyterianism about them, and it is partly for the purpose of destroying these schools that the movement has been commenced. May we ask is it good policy to pay £200,000 for the poor pleasure of shutting up for a little while the National Schools of the North—schools which would immediately receive their third from the State upon the same terms?

Once more: the grants for National Education pass the house annually without a division. Speeches are made of course, and remarks conveying praise or blame are freely uttered, but that is all. No man ever thinks of dividing the house upon this Educational grant. This is simply because the schools are supposed to be *mixed* schools. Once the schools become "denominational," the floodgates of opposition will be opened. The British people returned but a single Roman Catholic member to Parliament. This does not look as if they would very much encourage ultramontane schools by a large grant of public money. We ask their very reverend Lordships are they prepared to sacrifice this £300,000 which they annually receive so easily and peacefully, and submit to an annual warfare similar to that which always accompanies the grant to Maynooth. We submit these three points ... for the consideration of the conclave. 1st—Are the Bishops prepared to raise £200,000 at once? 2nd—Is it wise to sacrifice such a sum in order to close the Ulster schools for a week or two? And 3rdly—Are they willing to hazard an annual combat for the grant, in the present unfavourable temper of the British people?

A great many zealous and sound-hearted Protestants have unknowingly been fighting the battle of Paulus Cullens of the Seventy-seven Dolours. They have not seen what the object desired by the Ultramontane clergy really is. The object, the chief object desired, is the State endowment of the whole Romish Church in Ireland. Once grant a State endowment to exclusive Roman Catholic Schools, and the argument is irresistible which advocates an endowment for the Clergy. First grant an endowment for the Primary schools; the next demand will be for middle class and high schools. If the lower order of children are liable to danger, conversion, proselytism, and all that, by frequenting mixed schools, so are the middle and higher classes. Again, if you endow a gigantic system of schools for children, is it not necessary to provide religious instruction for adults? Why should you endow their priestly teachers up to a certain point, and then leave the people without instructors? To join in demanding a seperate grant is to unite with the ultramontane party in laying the foundation of a Romish church establishment in Ireland.

There was a general and well-founded belief that the late Government intended to settle this vexed question of education in a benevolent and christian spirit. For thirty years the most zealous ministers of the Establishment have been placed outside the pale of preferment, simply because they would not unite with the National Board. The annals of no church that ever existed record such sacrifices on the part of its clergy as the Irish church has exhibited by their sufferings for conscience sake. Every good and loyal man would desire that this hardship should be removed, but no good or loyal man would wish to remove it by aiding in the establishment of a hostile church.

For the present, it is sufficient to throw out these words of warning. There are not wanting false Protestants in Parliament or in the country to endorse Paul Cullen's demands. There are many who do not see the inevitable result of a separate grant conceded to denominational schools. A little observation, however, would suffice to shew that the Romanists are prepared to sacrifice much in order to insert the small end of the wedge. Nor are we without indications of their ulterior object. Mr. Maguire boldly told the House the other night, that of the Queen's Colleges, Belfast College should be given to the Presbyterians alone, and those of Cork and Galway to the Roman Catholics, leaving Trinity College for the Protestants of the Established Church. This is the object too of Mr. Monsell's motion for a statement of the religion of the pupils attached to these Colleges. Should Mr. Monsell succeed in this design, then he may safely turn round and say, "You endow the Priesthood to instruct the children in religion; you endow Colleges to instruct the youth in religion, why will ye not endow the Priesthood to instruct adults in their religion? What shadow of argument can we bring against a demand made in that form, should we once concede the principle? The members of the Established Church should remember the old and valuable maxim, *principiis obsta*, and shrink from advocating any plan which is so seduously agitated by the Prelates of a rival and aggressive church.

The *Times* on Lord Ebury's motion to shorten the Church Services:—

The great obstacle to any new arrangements in the Church Service is the determination which there appears to be to mix doctrinal questions with the change. There are numbers of sensible men, and good Churchmen too, who want greater liberty in our forms of Service, who object to having three Services uniformly clubbed together in our morning prayer, who would like to give freer scope to the ordinance of Preaching by releasing it from a necessary tie to a long previous liturgical Service. Many would like a new form of Service, consisting principally of hymns,—at least, the permission to use such a kind of Service, where it would be popular, as it would often be with evening congregations of the poor. A large majority think that some good changes might be made in the selections of chapters from the Bible; but no new arrangements can possibly be made so long as people will persist in connecting the subject of doctrine with this totally distinct question of new arrangement in the Services. The great practical grievance which is felt in society is the want of a shorter and simpler Sunday Service—some Service which is not three Services in one, as our present Sunday morning prayer is. The great majority of those who feel this want, have no complaint whatever to make against our Prayer-book on doctrinal grounds, and it was a great mistake in the petitioners whom Lord Ebury represented in the House of Lords on Friday to mix up the subject of re-arrangement with this totally irrelevant matter. Of those who want the accomodation of a shorter form of Service and who justly and naturally think it very hard that they can not hear one Service except they hear two others with it,—of this large and reasonable class there are exceedingly few who trouble themselves with questions about the form of Absolution, or the Baptismal or Confirmation Services, or the Saint's-day Services, or the Athanasian Creed. It is a question entirely of practical covenience and accomodation with them,—not of doctrine. The intermixture of the latter question immediately raises up a thick wall of obstruction, thousands of hostile ears immediately prick up, old wounds bleed afresh, an alarm is sounded, and crowds of zealous people instantly come forward to say, that they had rather die than see one doctrine of the church tampered with, while all the time those who want the change are as innocent of the slightest wish to alter the doctrine of the Church, as they are of the desire to destroy the British Constitution, to subvert the authority of the ten commandments, or to introduce polygamy or polytheism. Such a mode of treating the subject diverts public attention from the point at issue, and throws us back upon old standing quarrels, which will never be settled, instead of clearing the ground, putting distinctly before us what it is which has to be done, and challenging objections to it. One thing at a time. Whether or not any reform is wanted in the Church's doctrine, such a reform ought not to be proposed in the shape of a simple revision of her Services, and to be introduced under the shelter of a merely external re-arrangement.

We do not, of course, mean to say that re-arrangements of this kind ought not to be introduced with caution and delicacy, and with a proper regard to the feelings of those—not an inconsiderable class all over the country—whose ideas of what the Church Service ought to be have been formed by the simple fact of what it is, and who stick close to the groove of custom and usage. There are numbers of worthy persons whose minds have got accustomed to one particular Sunday morning ritual, and look by habit upon the three Services which compose it as one Service, and we dare say a sufficiently harmonious and compact one, and who would doubt, perhaps, whether they had really been to church unless they had heard the usual succession of Psalms, Lessons, Litany, Communion Service, and Sermon. Our country and country-town congregations are perhaps formed in a considerable degree upon this mould, and therefore it is a fair question whether any re-arrangement which may be made, if any ever is made, in our Services ought to become immediately and universally imperative. Let an option be given, and the probability is that it will work itself out, as it should do, with a proper flexibility and accommodation to circumstances. In large towns, and especially in the metropolis, the inconvenience of the length of the service is perhaps more felt than it is in the rural districts. The poor do not suffer so much from the simple length of the church service as a higher class, though they have their own grievance in the matter; their taste is for something more exciting and warming than our Church gives them. They would like less of our single-voiced, monotonous praying, which, however beautiful and excellent in matter, is a little too dull for them, and they would like more singing, more noise, more of something for all of them *to do*. They are not enough occupied in our service, and are not sufficiently performers in the sacred work. Dissenting worship gives them greater liberty and vent in this respect than ours does; they express their emotions in *Amens*, and other sympathetic interjections of different tone and quality, according to the occasion. Even patristic worship gave them much more liberty than ours does. ST. CHRYSOSTOM thanks his congregations for their plaudits, but tells them it is of no use applauding unless they practise. We need not allude to the caricature of this liberty which the congregation of a mendicant prior in the middle ages enjoyed, and which those of a rustic Irish priest enjoy now. The criticism, however, has perhaps some justice in it, that it is a more exciting Service that the *poor* want, rather than a shorter one; and that, as far as the simple point of length is concerned, *that* grievance is principally felt by a class which is too educated to require an exciting Service, while at the same time it has a natural objection to a long *un-exciting* one. It is a fact whether it be a lamentable one or not, that high education and great mental activity do considerably disqualify persons for long passive processes, such as attention at a Service in. Their minds have, in fact, much more difficulty in attending continuously on such occasions than less educated and more inert minds have, because the latter very naturally follow or lead, and have no internal motion drawing them off from it, while the former are being carried off at every turn by their own thoughts. An active working brain cannot stop at a given instant, like a piece of inanimate machinery; the wheels go on revolving after the occasion is over, and even unhappily often when the occasion requires that they should rest; or, at any rate, the tendency to motion is very strong, and the effort to resist it ought not to be tested too severely, as they are by too long a Service. The truth is, that different minds have their different tethers of attention, and a Church, to be properly accomodating to her members, ought not to aim at one Procrustean line for all, but rather to give an option on the subject. She ought to have shorter Services, accessible to those whose attention is on a certain tether, and who may take advantage of them without the stings of a bad conscience, and with the feeling that they have been dutiful sons of the Church, and attended a proper authorised Sunday Service, as all good people onght to do. Some such arrangements as this between those of the old mould and those of the new is, we trust, not impracticable,—such an arrangement as will adjust itself, and not be forced upon congregations who do not want it, while those who want it may have it. On such a basis as this all would be accommodated, and all find Services in one place or another to suit them.

Daily News on insubordination in the navy:—

We have heard with some anxiety of late, that acts of insubordination have occurred on board more than one British man-of-war on the Home station. Several most unwonted and unwarrantable breaches of discipline are reported. Mutiny in the British Navy is happily so rare as to be almost incredible, excep: on the supposition, which we are loth to entertain, that whenever it happens, real, though exceptional, grievances do exist.

It may easily be imagined that the happiness of a ship's company on board a man-of-war is very much at the discretion of the executive officers, especially of the captain. He can, if he pleases, with little difficulty convert his ship into a "hell afloat;" he may, by a fussy and fretful impatience, incur the hatred of every soul under his command. An intolerable burlesque of rightful severity may be exercised without incurring the displeasure or even coming to the knowledge of the Admiralty. It is well known in every service, that subordinates seldom obtain much benefit or advance their interests by bringing a superior officer to a court-martial. What chance, then, would a blue-jacket have of righting himself before a tribunal composed of men who look upon themselves as infallible—who regard any murmur against their authority as a crime little less than treason, if not closely allied to blasphemy?

On the other hand, a British sailor, with all his waywardness, his eccentricities, and his prejudices, is usually endowed with a fair share of common sense, and has a keen appreciation of injustice. Ouc tars are rarely known to

—swerve
From law, however stern, which tends their strength to nerve.

Any amount of toil, privation, and hardship, they will submit to without murmur, if there be but an apparent necessity for its endurance; but can surprise be felt that even their ordinarily docile natures should rebel against petty worrying and mere vexatious caprice? We have too much reason to fear that the service is not half as popular as it deserves to be, and that even at this moment there is difficulty in obtaining men of the class required for ships of war. It is the old, old story; many ships that have been commissioned for weeks, are filling up their complements by tardy driblets. Even in the Channel and the Mediterranean squadrons certain ships are short-handed, not to mention those upon more distant stations. Rumours have gone abroad that unnecessary harshness of treatment, and a too frequent recurrence of corporal punishment, are to blame for these deficiencies, and when once this belief has gained ground it is hopeless to expect good men to ship. There is not only the American Navy open to them, but there is our own merchant service, in which, in spite of many drawbacks and disadvantages, the duty is less irksome, and the restraint less tedious and precise. With regard to the degrees of facility in obtaining seamen for particular men-of-war, much will always depend upon the character of the captain. One who has acquired the reputation of a martinet, and is noted for "hazing," or for flogging, will seldom succeed in procuring any but the refuse of the port at which he may be stationed. In vain may he hold out the most tempting bait; Jack will shake his head and go his way, preferring either a merchant skipper or a captain with a name more in accordance with his own notions of what a captain should be.

Liberty to go ashore is one of the articles of a seaman's faith. It is a source of grumbling not altogether unnatural, and almost inevitable, when a ship is kept for any length of time at anchor within sight of shore, at any particular port. Want of occupation will engender as much mischief on board a line-of-battle ship as elsewhere. We have heard over and again the disastrous results that might, and in all probability would ensue, were a half-trained ship's company to be brought suddenly into action. Our Channel Squadron at this moment does not possess one ship too many even for a peace establishment, considering the aspect of the political horizon; nor are the crews of several ships in that fleet at all too proficient in their duties, while as regards anything like naval evolutions, they seem to be as occasional as grand reviews at Aldershott. Why, let us ask, with all the humility of landsmen—why, in the name of all that is rational, should any ship whatever be suffering the obvious effects of inactivity, when so much important work is to be done, so many various duties to be mastered, and not even the wisest amongst us can tell how soon they may have to be discharged under all the stern exigencies of actual warfare?

It really seems incomprehensible how summer after summer is allowed to glide away, without anything being done to practice our naval officers and their crews in naval evolutions, and in those tactics without which it is impossible that the individual vessels of any squadron should act in concert, or any useful combination be effected. How is it that the most important branch of an officer's education is thus wantonly neglected? By what means is he expected to acquire the requisite professional skill? or rather, in what way is the want of it to be supplied? Our neighbours across the Channel, wondering at our supine indifference in these respects, are far from neglecting to keep their ships of war in constant exercise. They have throughout the year one or two squadrons afloat, practising under every variety of weather, under canvass as well as under steam, every possible evolution, and those who have had opportunities of witnessing their performances can attest to the surprising smartness of the handling, and the admirable serving of the guns. Even the Russians are not behindhand, and by the simple expedient of a "distant line" and buoy attached to each veesel, every ship of a squadron keeps the position assigned to her with the precision of a well trained horseman in a line of cavalry.

How are these things managed in naval England? We have excellent treaties by Mr. Biddlecombe, one of the most experienced masters in the Navy, by Sir Howard Douglas, and others, not to mention the Manual on "Tactiques Navales, issued from the office of the Ministrere de la Guerre;" yet our naval authorities appear to regard these trifles as altogether beneath their consideration, though every admiral and naval captain of any experiencr is loudly and vainly calling attention to this most vital question.

The *Morning Star* on the abolition of slavery:—

Twenty-five years ago this day there took place one of the greatest events in the history of England—an event which exalted this nation high above the other civilised nations of the earth, while it gave birth to numerous communities of free men. We refer to the Act of Emancipation, which exactly a quarter of a century ago took effect in the West India Islands, amid universal shouts of rejoicing on the part of the eight hundred thousand human beings upon whom it conferred the blessing of personal freedom. We are not yet able to realise the grandeur of this great act of national justice, nor can we yet foresee the influence which it will exercise upon our destiny, and upon that of the hundreds of millions of the African race. It is enough for us to know that by the abolition of Negro slavery in our own colonies we wiped away the foulest stain upon our national escutcheon, elevated to the dignity of free men every human being within the wide limits of the British empire who had previously been held in a state of bondage, and prepared the way for those anti-slavery movements in France, Holland, Portugal, Brazil, and the United States, which, although they have as yet been only partially successful, will assuredly one day result in a triumph as a signal as that which we have achieved.

And is it not right and fitting that if there are saints days and holydays, which are devoutly remembered and as devoutly kept throughout this great England of ours—the 1st of August, the anniversary of the emancipation of the West India slave, should be set apart as a day on which Engishmen should rejoice in the recollection of the most glorious event in our modern history; and nerve their arm for the struggle in which they have yet to engage on behalf of the holy cause of freedom? Thera is not an Englishman—probably not even a West Indian planter—who will not emphatically declare that so great an event should receive a noble commemoration,

We are happy, then, to announce that, at one o'clock this day, "the birthday of freedom to eight hundred thousand British subjects" will be celebrated by a public meeting to be held in the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. Lord Brougham, the most illustrious of living Abolitionists, will appropriately preside; and when we remember that during his public life of between fifty and sixty years he has waged unceasing war against "the wild and guilty phantasy that "man can hold property in man;" and that during that lengthened period he has taken a leading part in all the movements for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, we can well conceive what the noble orator to-day will find it in his heart to utter. Lord Brougham will doubtless be surrounded by many who took part with him in those great conflicts, and the world will see that their ardour in this cause has not abated, while they will know that there are some upon whom their mantles will descend when they have departed. The speeches of the day will be delivered by the Hon. Francis Hincks, the Governor of Barbadoes, and Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Hincks one of the most enlightened of our colonial governors, can testify to the glorious results which have flowed from emancipation in that portion of the West Indian islands with which he is best acquainted. For has any man a better right to review the results of West Indian Emancipation, or to explain the nature of the work which has yet to be done, than Mr. George Thompson, who has been for nearly thirty years the eloquent advocate of the slave, and has confronted more mobs, and incurred more personal peril on behalf of the cause of emancipation and of free speech than perhaps any other living man. To the testimony of these men will probably be added that of the Hon. Amasa Walker of Massachusetts, who is well qualified to represent the anti-slavery sentiment of the United States, not only as a member of the Republican party, but as a man who has always expressed his earnest sympathy with the ultra-Abolitionists of the country from which he comes.

We hope that the meeting to-day will inaugurate a revival of the anti-slavery cause in this country. There are signs and tokens of danger in this country which render such a revival necessary. There is a traffic in which Englishmen are engaged—a traffic which receives the sanction of the law, and is justified in high places, that presents many points of resemblance to the slave trade. And, further, there are not wanting indications of a desire, not indeed to re-enslave the negro, but to surround him by such a mass of heathenism, and by such a modified system of slavery, as cannot fail to stand in the way of his improvement, and to prevent the great moral results which emancipation was calculated to effect, and which, to some extent, it has already produced. The time has, therefore, come when the friends of freedom must combine to jealously guard the rights of the enfranchised negro, and to prevent the British flag from being polluted by the slave trade in any form whatever. It is not free labour or free immigration which we are called upon to oppose, but a traffic in men which is not less the slave trade because its advocates have not the honesty to designate it by its right name.

We hope that to-day the names of those great champions of the slave who have disappeared from the scene of their labours, will not be forgotten. The names of Clarkson, and Wilberforce, Buxton, and Sturge should especially be remembered. Fitting homage should be paid to their memories, because history demands this tribute of respect, and because their names are a talisman still powerful enough to rekindle the enthusiasm with which they lighted up all England.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(*From the Court Circular.*)

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Osborne, Saturday, July 30.

Her Majesty and the Princess Hohenlohe, attended by the Conntess of Gainsborough and the Hon. Flora Macdonald, drove out yesterday.

The Duke of Somerset accompanied the Queen.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and visited the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, at Cowes.

Her Majesty's Dinner party yesterday included her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Princess Hohenlohe, the Duke of Somerset. Lady A. Bruce, Colonel Sir G. Couper, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps, and Rear Admiral Sir Chas. Freemantle, who arrived in the afternoon on a visit.

In the evening Mdlle. Humler had the honour of performing on the violin before her Majesty and the royal party a fantasie on themes from "La Figlio del Reggimento," by Alard, as also a romance by Beethoven. Mr. W. G. Cusins accompanied Mdlle. Humler, and performed a solo on the pianoforte.

VICEREGAL COURT.

Deputations from the Royal Irish Academy, and Royal College of Surgeons, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant yesterday, to present addresses of congratulation upon his appointment as Viceroy. His Excellency returned suitable replies.

DEATH OF JUDGE PLUNKET.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Patrick Plunket, judge of the Bankruptcy Court, which took place at his residence, in Kingstown, yesterday evening, after an illness of some months' duration.

There is not the slightest prospect at present of the Court removing from the Isle of Wight; indeed, it is understood that the stay will be somewhat prolonged this season.—*Court Journal.*

The Duchess of Inverness has issued cards for a large dinner and evening party at Kensington Palace to-morrow evening.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley arrived in St. James's-square, on Saturday, from passing the race-week with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood.

His Excellency Count de Persigny arrived at the French Embassy late on Friday night, after a brief visit to Paris.

Viconnt and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select circle at dinner on Saturday, at Cambridge House, after which her ladyship had a reception, at which close on 300 personages of rank were present.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family left Chesham-place yesterday morning, for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, to pass the remainder of the session in retirement, owing to the death of her ladyship's father, the Earl of Minto.

The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave had an afternoon *fete*, the last of a series of three, on Saturday, at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, and considering the lateness of the season a very brilliant congregation of the nobility took place. All the arrangements were on a princely scale of elegance.

Lord and Lady Forbes have left town for Ham, Surrey. The Hon. Courtenay Forbes has left for Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire.

QUINN'S HOTEL, BRAY.—Arrivals—Oliver Grace, Esq., M.P., and suite; Mrs. and Miss Blake, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin; Miss Saunderson and suite. Departures—The Rev. Mr. Cornish and Miss Cornish, the Vicarage, Buckingham; His Grace the Archbishop of Cashell, and the Rev. Mr. Morris, P.P.; Major Bonnor and suite for Dublin; Major Tramaine and the Lady Fanny Tramaine, Major Willes for Hungerford Park; Mr. George Willis, 3rd Light Dragoons, Dublin; the Rev. George Duckett and Miss Duckett, Mr. W. H. Hallas and A. Monram, Esq., for Leeds, Yorkshire; Mr. Robt. Tedmarsh for Kilkenny; Miss Newenham for Cheltenham; Miss Travers for Stanford Hill; Mr Joseph Dwyer for Dublin; Messrs. Baumgarten, Tillard, Brown, Kennaway, &c

ROYAL HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.—Arrivals.—Mrs. Garraway and the Honourable Miss Bellew, Mrs and Miss Kirwan, Edward Tickell, Esq., Q.C; Honourable L Powys, 30th regiment; Captain Smith, 30th regiment; Mr and Mrs Perry, family and suite; Captain Connolly, Christopher Usher, Esq. Departures.—His Grace the Lord Primate; Rear Admiral Eden and Mrs Eden, George Dunbar, Esq, and suite for the Palace, Armagh; Sir Frederick and Lady Smyth, Bart, and suite; Major and Mrs Blundell and suite for Lord Bellew's, at Barmeath; Dowager Countess Caledon for Bray; Robert Gordon, Esq, and Mrs Gordon for Locheur, Cork; Mr and Mrs John Farrell, Mrs. James Farrell, Francis Farrell, Esq, and suite for Mornalty, County Meath; Mrs Wingfield Baker, for London; Mr and Mrs John Morley for Belfast; Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Bruce, Mrs and Miss Mussenden for Larch Hill, county Down; Mr and Mrs Francis Blair for Scotland; Mr and Mrs Dickson and family, for Chester.

The Church.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. W. P. Davies, Rector of Llangasty-Talyllyn, to be Archdeacon of Brecon, and Prebendary of Cursal in the Cathedral of St. David's; Rev. T. Ainger, Vicar of Hampstead, to be Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories:*—The Rev. J. E. Alcock to Hawling, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. Baker to St. Swithin, Winchester; Rev. W. D. Long to Bermondsey; Rev. J. W. Smith to Dinsdale, Durham. *Vicarages:*—The Rev. M. T. Du Pre to Guiting Power, with Farmcot annexed, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. A. Salmon to Martock, with the Chapelry of Long Load, Somerset. *Chaplaincies:*—The Rev. H. Hawkins to the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum; Rev. E. J. Tandy to the Bengal Establishment. *Incumbency:*—The Rev. H. Walmesley to St. Briavel's, in the Forest of Dean. *Perpetual Curacies:*—The Rev. F. P. Le Maitre to St. Paul's, Bermondsey; Rev. R. A. Rawstorne to St. Leonard, Balderstone. *Curacies:*—The Rev. A. Hall to Holy Trinity, Horwich, Lancashire; Rev. E. Wynne to Walcot St. Swithin, Bath; Rev. W. Field to be Organising Clerical Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building Society.

The Rev. Henry Constable, Curate to the Rev. E. Lombard, has been presented by the bishop to the incumbency of Desertmore, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. John Quarry of Middleton.

The Army.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.

The interesting ceremonial of presenting colours to the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment, took place yesterday in the presence of a large number of nobility and gentry in the grand square of the Richmond Barracks. The day was happily chosen as yesterday, August 1st, was the centenary anniversary of the Battle of Minden, fought on the 1st August, 1759, where the 20th Regiment distinguished themselves. The first battalion of the regiment is at present serving in India, where it has done good work in assisting to repress the late desperate rebellion in that portion of the empire. The new battalion, of which a large number have been recruited in Cork, presented, yesterday, a soldierlike appearance when paraded to receive that charge so dear to every true soldier—the colours that he fondly hopes will precede him in the path of glory; and which he must be ever ready to defend to the last extremity. The men possess all the physical power requisite to bear them well through a soldier's life, with all its vicissitudes. They are all in the bloom of youth, full of hope and strength, and seemed to possess the sturdy and determined spirit so indispensable to the making of a thoroughly good soldier. Although but a comparatively short time has elapsed since the majority of them were embodied, they have attained to a high degree of discipline, and certainly looked, in every respect, deserving of the honor that was paid to them on this occasion. Their history will be a glorious one to tell should they equal the deeds of the first battalion of the regiment in arms. On the 1st August, a hundred years ago, the 20th Regiment bore their colours triumphantly in a desperate fight at Minden. They served with distinction under Abercrombie in Egypt, and with increased renown under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war. This is testified to by the long inscription on the new colours of the names of the famous fields on which they served, namely—Vimiera, Minden, Egypt, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Irthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, &c. The regiment formed part of the fourth division during the Crimean war. They were amongst the first that arrived at Eupatoria, and were engaged at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, where they suffered severely. A large body of the men of the 20th Regt. were around General Sir George Cathcart, Commander of the fourth division, when he was shot on that terrible morning; their ammunition had failed them in a ravine in which the general was shot, and when they were surrounded by masses of Russians, Sir George Cathcart, told them they had nothing for it but the bayonet, and they used it with deadly effect. A large share, as will be remembered, of the duty in the trenches before Sebastopol fell to this regiment, and was performed with distinguished courage and endurance. This is a splendid retrospect for the new battalion, and will doubtless stir them should the opportunity offer to emulate such noble deeds. It is not a little remarkable that the distinguished veteran, Lord Seaton, who yesterday presented the colours, should himself have commenced his distinguished military career in this very regiment, a fact to which allusion was made by his lordship. At 12 o'clock about 600 officers and men of the new battalion, each of whom wore two laurel leaves in his cap with a rose in the centre, formed three sides of a square with the Elthorn Militia, under the command of Colonel Prior to the left. There was a large attendance of nobility and gentry, including a number of ladies. The occasion was honoured by the presence of Lord Viscount Gough, accompanied by some members of his lordship's family and a party of friends; also Major-General Cunningham and General Gascoigne. General Lord Seaton arrived at half-past twelve o'clock, accompanied by a numerous staff of officers, and attended by a troop of the 13th Light Dragoons. His lordship was received with the usual military honours, and as he rode in front of the square the bands played "See the conquering hero comes." The ceremony took place in the centre of the square, where the colours were consecrated by the Rev. J. L. Parsons, Junior Chaplain to the garrison. The colours were then placed in the hands of Lord Seaton, and the two senior ensigns of the regiment, Messrs. Vernon and Enness, advanced in front of his lordship and received them kneeling. The ensigns then marched back to the ranks with the colours unfurled. Lord Seaton briefly addressed the officers and men, and alluded to the distinguished services of the regiment in the Peninsula and elsewhere. He paid a tribute to their bravery, and said he was sure the second battalion would ably defend the colours with which they had been presented on that auspicios occasion, the centenary anniversary of the battle of Minden. Colonel Radcliffe, on behalf of the Regiment, thanked his lordship in a brief and soldierlike speech. After the presentation, the colours were trooped down the ranks. The troops then marched by Lord Seaton, in quick and slow time, saluting him as they passed. The following colonels and officers were present:—Colonel Radcliffe. Colonel Campbell. Major Bennett, Major Dickens, Captain Mears, Captain Ordd. Captain Adams, Captain Aldridge, Captain Flamsteed Captain Munroe; Lieutenant St. Johns, Lieutenant Houghton, Lieutenant Egan, Lieutenant Blunt, Lieutenant Johnstone, Lieutenant Archdale, Lieutenant Webster, &c., After the ceremony a *déjeuner* was provided in the officer's mess-room. A banquet was also provided for the men in honour of the occasion.

FIELD DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.—The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 3rd and 13th Light Dragoons, 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, and 30th Regiment, the 2nd Royal Lanark and Elthorne Regiments of Militia, with Staff and Bands, will assemble on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix-park, at half-past ten o'clock, a.m., this day (Tuesday), in full dress and marching order, for the purpose of having a Field Day; each man will be supplied with blank cartridge for the occassion.

Militia.

The Louth Rifles are about to leave Yarmouth for Deptford, and about 100 of the regiment have already taken their departure for that place. The City of Dublin Artillery Militia will succeed the Louth Rifles at Yarmouth.

Navy.

The Himalaya, screw troopship, Commander J. Secombe, sailed from Portsmouth at 9 a.m. yesterday for Plymouth, with the 36th Regiment on board, consisting of 33 officers, 850 non-commissioned officers and men, 74 soldiers' wives, 69 soldiers' children, and 6 horses. After disembarking the above at Plymouth, the Himalaya will proceed to Liverpool, where she will take on board the 1st battalion 22nd Foot, for conveyance to Dublin, whence she will convey the 1st battalion 16th Foot to Portsmouth. The Himalaya will also receive on board at Liverpool for passage round to Portsmouth any seamen who have volunteered for the Royal service.

Her Majesty steamed through the fleet at Spithead on Saturday evening, and was received with the usual loyal demonstrations of a royal salute from the entire fleet, &c. Her Majesty afterwards returned to Osborne.

Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States of America, who exhibited his signal telegraph for the Ocean Marine service at Woolwich on Monday last, as stated in the *Times* of Tuesday, again attended at the dock-yard on Saturday, by order of the Board of Admiralty, for the purpose of superintending a practical exhibition of his newly invented flags for day signals, suggesting from their term and adaptation of the colours as likely to obviate the difficulty experienced in the use of our own signal flags of distinguishing the colours when twisted, entangled in the rigging, or in a dead calm.—Mr. Ward has received instructions from the lords of the Admiralty to exhibit his apparatus for night signals at Portsmouth Dockyard also.

The sailing ship Cumberland, Captain Henry D. Rogers, from the south-east coast of America arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday.

The Nile, 91 guns, Captain Wilmot, C.B., which has been stationed in the Mersey for the last few weeks, has now completed her complement of men, and is expected to sail to-morrow or Wednesday. It is stated that she will be succeeded at that station by the Duke of Wellington.

The French aviso Galilee has left Great Yarmouth and proceeded to the north.

On Saturday afternoon the ceremony of launching the Mutine sloop-of-war, 17 guns, took place at Deptford Dockyard. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 172ft. 6in.; length for tonnage, 175ft. 5in.; length of keel, 152ft. 1½in.; breadth (extreme), 33ft. 2½in.; breadth for tonnage 33ft. 0½in.; breadth (moulded), 32ft. 4½in.; depth of hold, 17ft. 5in.; burden in tons, 881 72·94. It is expected she will be taken to Woolwich to-morrow to be fitted with her machinery.

Two hundred and fifty-six seamen volunteers have arrived in Portsmouth during the past week from London, Liverpool Bristol and the coast of Scotland, and have proceeded on board her Majesty's ship Victory, for service of the fleet,

The Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain T. Hopee, joined the fleet at Spithead yesterday from a cruise in the channel.

The ship Calcutta, 84, Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., from China arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening. She called at Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, having left the latter port June 18.

The gunboat Hind, tender to the Russell, was placed in dock at Devonport on Friday for repairs. She carried away her bilge streak by striking against the end of a half sunk pile.

The screw steam-ship Cæsar, Captain Mason, at Plymouth, received her powder on Friday.

The paddle-wheel steam vessel, Firebrand 6, Captain Denman, which has been taking soundings between Plymouth and Gibraltar, for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable, returned to the Sound on Saturday.

The Turkish line-of-battle-ship, Shadia, which has been some time under repair and conversion at Keyham steamyard, was undocked on Saturday and put into the basin.

The launch of the Bacchante frigate at Portsmouth on Saturday, took place in the most successful manner. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred in the Fairy Royal yacht from Osborne, and was present during the proceedings, attended by his Serene Highness Prince of Leiningen and Major Cowell. The preparations for the launch of the ship being completed, Miss Bowles came forward, and, with the words "Success to the Bacchante," swung the bottle forward. The dogshores were now knocked away, but for some few minutes the Bacchante appeared to hang. At 20 minutes past 11 she began to move, and the noble fabric slowly and majestically glided into the water amid the cheers of the assembled spectators and the strains of the National Anthem from the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, present to do honour to the occasion.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant C. C. Robinson, to the Vulcan; Charles Gahan, master, to the Impregnable; Alexander Crosbie, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Neptune; Adam B. Messer, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Mars; and John Noble, assistant-surgeon, to the Impregnable.

MONTHLY MILITARY ORBITUARY.

Generals—Gerard Gosselin, C. Murray, Earl Cathcart, G.C.B., Colonel 1st Dragoons.

Colonel—John Augustus Udney, half pay, 62nd Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry Francis Stokes, ret. full pay, 39th Foot.

Captains—Henry Tench, half pay, 10th Foot; Edward George Keppel Ravenhill, 11th Foot; Thomas John Barlow Connell, 46th Foot; John Hayman Ward, 58th Foot; Henry Reynolds, 58th Foot; Richard Gunn Brackenbury, 61st Foot; John Bennett Williams, 99th Foot.

Lieutenants—Alexander Greer, half pay, 6th Foot; Gavin Miller, half pay, 19th Foot; Kenrick Eyton Parry-Jones, 28th Foot; Edward Cockburn Allen, 60th Foot; John M'Gachen, half pay, 72nd Foot; John Michael Allen, 95th Foot; Thomas Scott half pay, 94th Foot; Charles Edward Woodward, 98th Foot; William Arthur Bond, 99th Foot J. Hojel, half pay, Caithness Fencible Infantry.

Ensigns—Abraham Andrew Fuller, 12th Foot; Montagu Hornsby Jones, 34th Foot; William Hamilton, 73rd Foot; Jones Robert Lloyd Percy, 34th Foot; Alfred Elford Grant, 41st Foot; Charles Stokely, 1st West India, Regiment.

Quarter-Master—Daniel M'Curdy, half pay, 74th W.

Surgeon—David Stewart, 92nd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeons—Joseph Read, Royal Artillery; Thos Wainwright Bennett, Staff.

Chaplain—Rev. Charles Johnson, B.A., half pay.

MILITARY FORCES IN THE COLONIES.—A return has been made of the average amount during the last five years of the military forces maintained in each of our colonies, showing the charges made on their account on the British and on the colonial exchequers. In the North American colonies the greatest number of men present in one year was in 1853, when the number was 6,238. The average of that in four succeeding years was 5,163. The greatest number at any one time in Australian colonies was 4214 in the year 1855, the average being 3,211 In Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands the greatest number was 19,678, in the year 1856, the average 14,000. The greatest force at the Cape of Good Hope was 11,225 in the year 1857, the average being 7,182. Reckoning those named, all other British colonies together, the force employed during the five years to which the return relates was 48,901 in 1857, the average being 42,000. The average yearly charge on the Imperial revenue was £3,182,743, that on the colonial exchequer £337,525.

AUSTRALIA.—The ship Prince of Wales, Jones master, arrived off Falmouth on Saturday from Melbourne. She left, on the 30th of April, with 100 passengers; five landed with the mails. She has on freight 310,000 ounces of gold.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Tuesday, One o'clock, a.m.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says, at Cherbourg and Brest coals and ammunition are being stored to an extent that denotes an intention to be prepared against any emergency; and at Cherbourg the forts are being armed with rifled guns.

The *Moniteur* when speaking of the reduction in the number of seamen, did not promise cessation of activity in the arsenals and dockyards.

The harvest in France will exceed that of an ordinary year, and there will be an overplus for exportation.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, MONDAY, 12. 5 P. M.—Rentes commenced firm at 68 75. 12. 50 p. m. The liquidation is animated; Rentes declined to 68 55. 1. 50 p. m. Rentes continue variable, having recovered to 68 80. 3. 25 p. m.—Bourse closed flat. Rentes 68 65 in liquidation, and 68 80 August account.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT TO MILAN.

The departure of the King of Sardinia, is fixed for Sunday next. His Majesty will remain there a fortnight, and will be accompanied by the Minister, of State.

MONUMENT AT SOLFERINO.

Government has decreed the erection of a monument at Solferino. The municipality of Turin is preparing *fete* for 15th August. Turin, August 1st.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the decree relative to the erection, at the expense of the state of the monument at Solferino, which will be a memorial of the victories of the allied armies, and a lasting testimony of the gratitude of the Italians towards the French army commanded by Napoleon, who so heroically imperilled himself for the cause of Italian independence in the memorable battle of the 24th June.

MODENA AND TUSCANY.

The *Independence* strongly desires the fulfilment of all the Villafranca stipulations, and says that if all the population of Modena and Tuscany refuse to receive their former Sovereigns, it might happen that their restoration would be accomplished by force of arms.

CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

BERNE, MONDAY.—Count Rechlierg the Austrian foreign minister has announced officially to the Federal Council that the governments of France and Austria have chosen the town of Zurich to open conference of the treaty of peace.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia will arrive on the 15th August at Interlaien, where her Imperial Highness will stay for a fortnight..—*Reuter's Telegram*

RESTORATION OF THE GRAND DUKES.

TURIN, AUGUST 1st—The King has received Count Reiset, special Envoy of the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. Count Reiset will soon leave for Parma and Florence.

THE PRESS IN LOMBARDY.

His Majesty has signed a decree, by which the Sardinian law respecting the press, is extended to Lombardy.

CANADA AND U.S. MAIL.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY MORNING.—The steamer Hungarian, from Quebec, 23rd ult., has arrived, bringing 104 passengers. On the 23rd she passed the steamer North Britain, hence for Quebec; the Africa hence arrived at New York, July 21st. The papers contain no news of moment. The Quebec timber trade was dull. Freights advancing. Latest by telegraph via farther point. New York, 23rd, Evening.—The steamers Arago and Weser sailed to-day for Southampton, the former has 758,000 dols. in specie, and the latter 63,000 dols. The Etna sailed on 23rd for Liverpool, with 214,000 dols. in specie. Stock market to-day is lower and heavy. Money exchanged; Cotton, firm and active; Flour, irregular and lower; Wheat, lower; Corn declined slightly; Provisions quiet, and Pork easier. Californian dates to July 6, have reached New Orleans. The steamer for New York had 2,260,000 dols. in specie; business depressed at San Francisco, and two large failures reported.

Latest news from Mexico announces that General Marquess had robbed the Conducter of 600,000 dollars while *en route* for San Blas. A conspiracy in favour of Santa Anna had been discovered. Miramon had changed his cabinet, and granted Liberal concessions.

NEW ORLEANS, 22ND.—Cotton quiet at 11¼ to ½ for middling Receipts of week 900 bales.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—None of the Commissioners have come to any important decision to-day. The Huddersfield Commissioners are still taking evidence respecting treating and intimidation. The Limerick Commissioner was engaged in taking further evidence confirmatory of the riots.

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

The Magistrate at the Thames Police Court this day granted summonses on behalf of the managers of the Central Gas Works against five men, ringleaders in a strike. The solicitor in the case pointed to the probability of the Metropolis being left in darkness, to the hindrance of business, and mischief to property and persons, if men employed at gas factories were allowed to leave without notice.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Chester and Holyhead, 49-50; Eastern Counties, 48¾ East Lancashire, 94¼ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73-4; Great Northern, 102-3; Do. A, 81-3; Great Western of Canada, 14¼; Grand Trunks, 8¼; Great Southern and Western, 105-7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½; London and North Western, 94¼; Leeds Northern, 45-6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35¾ ¾; Midland, 103¾; North British, 53-7¼; South Eastern, 72½ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91½ 2; York and North Midland, 72½ ¾.

REMARKS.—Consols have improved to buyers at 94¾, closing firm at above quotations. Share Markets also improved a shade, closing steady at above rates. Canadian shares continue very flat.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord TEYNHAM asked if, on the forthcoming measure for Parliamentary Reform, the government proposed to abolish property or pecuniary qualifications as entitling persons to be registered as electors.

Earl GRANVILLE declined to afford any information respecting a measure now under consideration.

DIVORCE COURT BILL.

The Divorce Court Bill, as ammended, was considered, and further amendments were introduced. After some discussion other bills were advanced a stage, after which the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

At morning sitting the house was occupied chiefly by the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates. The vote for the expenses of the statute Law Commission, was rejected by 91 to 80.

IRISH BILLS.

The County Cess (Ireland), the Manufacturers (Ireland) Continuance Bills, and other Bills, were read a third time and passed.

ENDOWED AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

In the evening sitting,

Lord Fermoy asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it is the intention of her Majesty's government to introduce in the next session of Parliament, a measure dealing with the subject of the endowed schools and of intermediate education generally in Ireland.

Mr. Cardwell was understood to reply that the subject was under consideratieply

MAINTENANCE OF FELONS, &C.

Mr. DAWSON asked the Under Secretary for Ireland what measures it is proposed to take for carrying out the recommendation of the select committee of last year for defraying the expense in county gaols of the maintenance of felons and misdemennants convicted of serious offences. The expenses of witnesses at assizes and sessions, the increase of the salaries of schoolmasters in workhouses, and the medical relief in poor law unions.

Mr. CARDWELL said, with regard to some of these recommendations they were under consideration, while on the other points alluded to the committee had made no recommendation.

Mr. DAWSON said the answer was so unsatisfactory that he would bring the subject before the House on Friday.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

Mr. CARDWELL replied also to Mr. Maguire, who asked what steps had been taken for the reform of the Royal Hibernian Academy, but the answer was totally inaudible. The answer to two former questions being nearly so.

CONTRACTS FOR SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.

In reply to Lord Ashley,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, as a general rule, no submarine telegraphic contracts would be made until the select committee on contracts had made their report, though in special cases the rule might be departed from.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The house then went into committee on the Indian loan.

Sir C. WOOD then brought forward the financial statement. He believed that in a few years, India might be restored to the state of financial prosperity which she enjoyed before the mutiny. He reviewed the

culties which had arisen since that time, which it required the greatest care and consideration to grapple with. He should not enter into the details already given by his predecessor, but should dwell chiefly on the general consideration; the rupee, he observed, he should take throughout at two shillings, taking the 30th of April as the starting point. Just before the mutiny, he found the debt to have been £59,462,000 for which the interest was £2,525,000. The military expenditure in that year was £10,561,000. After that year there was a serious deficit in the Indian revenue. The expenditure for '57 was £40,226,000, and the income £31,706,000 leaving a deficit of £1,520,000 for '58-9, the expenditure was £48,507,000, and the income £33,800,000, leaving a deficit of £14,707,000—this made a deficit in the two years of £23,227,000. That deficit was provided for by various loans, borrowed partly in India and partly in England. The total being £22,718,000, of which £11,361,000 had been borrowed in England. The debt in April last amounted to £81,580,000, and the interest was £3,564,000. The military charges for that year were £25,849,000 for the year's '59 and '60 the expenditure including charges for the public works and compensation to sufferers by the mutiny, would be £46,150,000; against this there was a revenue of £3 650,000, leaving a deficit of ten millions; but beyond that, he must ask for a sum of two millions on account of railroads now in construction, this would make the entire deficit twelve and a quarter millions; to provide for this, seven millions in England and two millions in India; he should require £5,700,000 to balance the account, but some margin was needful, and he should, therefore, ask for seven millions, two millions of which remained on account of the loan already sanctioned. He should have to raise five millions by a fresh loan in the course of next year; there would be no charge for compensation, but taking into account the increased amount for the interest, the estimate for 1860 and 1861 would be 46 millions, and the income 36 millions; thus, a deficit would be left of ten millions, that deficit must be reduced by a great decrease of expenditure, and would, he hoped, be decreased by some increase of revenue. He did not believe that any considerable reduction could be made in the civil expenditure. The great item of saving must be in that of the army. On this subject he entered into a variety of details consisting of the necessity of maintaining a large European force. With regard to the revenue, orders had been given to the authorities, at Madras, Bombay and the North West Provinces, to raise the salt duty, from which he anticipated an increase of 300,000l.; it was likewise expected that an increase might be made in stamp license, and, if possible, in the succession duty. He further hoped that the receipts from railways in future years will greatly diminish our expenses on this head; still we must continue to expect a large deficit, and must contemplate the possibility of a loan, guaranteed by the Imperial Exchequer. He thought that some competent person should be appointed in India to examine and control the entire system of expenditure and revenue. The Government proposed to adopt this course, not in finding fault with the officials in India, but with the view of amending the estimates. He repeated his expectation that under proper management, and when the present pressure was removed, the income might again be brought to balance the expenditure. In corroboration of the hope he instanced the increase and development of the revenue, in spite of the recent troubles. He concluded by moving for the authorization to conclude a loan of five million for the India revenue.

Mr. CRAWFORD declared his conviction that the state of India was, on the whole, satisfactory, and his confidence in the development of the resources of the country.

Lord STANLEY said that public opinion was apprehensive respecting the future of India. He entered into details in reference to the object of diminishing the expenditure and increasing the revenue; contending that it was to the former that they must look for the remedy of the present evils, admitting that the guarantee of this country ought to be given to the present loan. He expressed his conviction that before long, Imperial assistance would be a fixed necessity to India. It might be asked by what right we threw the entire defences of England upon herself, while we undertook in part the defence of our colonies. He pointed out the employment of natives in civil offices as a means of reducing our expenditure.

Mr. BRIGHT said every year added to our difficulties in India. The finances of that country had for many years exhibited a chronic deficit and increasing debt. This fact itself proved that the administration must be extravagant and bad. We had no right to saddle India with many of the charges we placed upon her; as, for instance, those of the Affghan war. At present the entire nett revenue of India was absorbed by its military expenditure. A state of things which will sooner or later bring the country to ruin. Adverting to the qestion of expenditure, he declared that the civil service was notoriously overpaid, and that the army was far too large and involved an endless difficulty. The government found it impossible to turn its attention to necessary reform. He advocated a strong army, a conciliatory administration, and measures of improvements. He blamed severely our India management—giving many instances of folly. He concluded by trusting that it would never be said that we could conquer India but could not govern it; or that India revenged itself by ruining England for the mischief which England inflicted on her it.

Sir F. BARING entered into a variety of details respecting the finances of India, in defence of the statement of Sir C. Wood.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR blamed the policy of the last administration, and would be content with a small army.

After some remarks from Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. Conygham,

Mr. T. HANKEY regretted that when the late bill was passed the East India Company had not been altogether abolished. Financial operations with India would thereby have been rendered much easier.

After a reply from Sir C. Wood, a resolution was agreed to upon which a bill, authorising a loan of five millions should be founded.

The house then resumed; the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Vexatious Indictment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Charitable and Provident Societies Bill, the Coinage Bill, the Stamp Duties Bill, and the Government of India Account Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Universities Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds dull, but Saturday's closing prices supported, the news telegraphed in anticipation of the Bombay mail, has excited some interest. English Railway Shares generally lower.

LONDON WOOL SALES, MONDAY AUGUST 1.—Sales continue to be well attended by both foreign and home buyers; for all kinds of wool the biddings have ruled active, and the late advance in the quotations has been fully supported.

USBORNE'S REPORT, AUGUST 1ST.—Supplies of foreign wheat and oats large; weather fine; several cargoes of new English wheat at market, and quality various. Wheat, English and foreign, 1s. dearer since last Monday. Floating cargoes have been held during last week at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter beyond buyers; new flour held at 31s.; French in fair demand; Indian corn in excellent demand for north of Ireland, and feeding purposes. Barley, new, English quality most unsatisfactory; market generally slow, demand for continent slacker; beans disappoint holders. Oats, to get through quantity, fully 6d. cheaper.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady, large business doing. Rice, not many buyers, 4,000 bags new Bassein sold at 9s. 6d. Pepper, 460 bags white Singapore, sold at 6s. to 6s. 8d. Jute, 1,600 bales sold at 13l. 10s. to 16l. 10s.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY NIGHT.—Steamer Hungarian, from Quebec is off the Port. News expected shortly.

BRIGHTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 1.—Arrived—Faddaladeen, Killinrew, Orenda, Eglinton, Moncertina, Golden Rule, Clarence.

THE RIPON RACES.

Wilfred Handicap—The Slave, 1st; Secret Treasure, 2nd; Flush in the Pan, 3rd. Studley Handicap—La Victime, 1st; Maid of Tweed, 2nd; Moulvie, by ancient Briton, 3rd. 9 ran.
Amateur Stakes—Alfred, 1st; Carry, 2nd; Malton Messenger, 3rd. 4 ran.
Selling Plate—Ancient Baron, 1st; Little Paul bolted, and threw jockey, 2 ran.

TATTERSALLS.

ST. LEGER.—8 to 1, Marionette, taken. 8 to 1, Trumpeter.
THE DERBY.—30 to 1, Umpire, taken freely.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Minister of War of France has addressed an order to all Colonels of Regiments to send home all soldiers whose leave of absence had been recalled at the Declaration of War, and likewise all those who are entitled by service to leave of absence for six months. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the announcement which appeared in the *Moniteur* on Thursday.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Herald* believes that an official communication has been received, stating that the United States government have determined to abandon privateering, and thus to accept the declaration in this portion of the Maritime law, agreed upon by the congress at Paris, in 1856.

Count de Persigny has left Paris on his return to London.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails have arrived with Calcutta advices to June 17th, and Hong Kong, June 13th. The news from India is without importance. The rebellion appears to be fairly crushed. At Calcutta, both Import and Export Markets are reported dull, and with scarcely any change.

Mr. Bruce, the English Minister at the Court of Pekin left Shanghai for his post, June 2nd. Half a dozen chops of new tea had arrived at Foo Choo Foo. So great was the competition that prices went up half a dozen taels per pectual in as many hours. The quality is generally fair, average thirty one to thirty four taels, have been paid for second class tea. None of the fine has yet been sold. Tea men encouraged by their success with No. 2, now ask 38 taels for No. 1. About 6,200 chests of old tea have been purchased at an advance of two taels. The exports of tea to Great Britain to present date show a decline of nearly 18½ million lbs. At Canton, cotton and yarns have been in moderate demand at improved prices. Samples of new crop silk have been exhibited, and they are all of a superior quality and colour. The supply is reported to be large. Metals dull and other imports generally little enquired for.

AUSTRALIA.

The long delayed mails with Melbourne advices to May 17th, and 15th have arrived. At Sydney trade reported steady at satisfactory prices. At Adelaide business generally assuming a healthy tone and increased confidence in the stability of improvement. Melbourne commercial reports not published in this morning's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bologne Gazette* publishes a declaration which is signed in the *Romagna* to the effect that those provinces have shaken off the Papal yoke never to return under it again, and that it is their wish to be annexed to Sardinia.

The *Cross of Savoy* announces that the Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena and Reggio.

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL.

Lisbon, 31st July.

The Avon has arrived with news from Rio de Janeirio to 9th instant. War had been declared between Urquaise and Buenos Ayres, but hostilities have not yet commenced. A project of the Brazilian Government for the conversion of bank notes into gold passed the Chamber of Deputies in a single debate by a majority eleven votes, the government having made the measure a cabinet question.

INDIA.

BOMBAY MAIL.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

Aden Telegraph Office, 17th July.

The Emu, with the Bombay Mails of the 5th, has just arrived. The disaffection amongst the late companies troops is on the increase. At Berampore they are in open mutiny, and have entrenched themselves in barracks and have selected officers. The Madras Fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

A general order has been published to the effect that every non-commissioned officer in the Presidency, when enlisted for the East India Company's service if desired shall be allowed to take his discharge. The 5th European Regiment, at Berampore, for the present is excluded from the operation of this order. Central India is quiet The campaign in Nepaul has been closed. The Oude police and Sikhs watch the frontier. 5½ per cent. loan, at from 6½ to 7 per cent. discount. Freight, Bombay to London, from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per ton. Exchange on London at six months' sight, 2 to 3½. Large shipment of Cotton are being made to China.

AUSTRALIA.

A MONTH'S LATER NEWS.

Aden Telegraph Office, July 18.

The Benares, from Australia, arrived this morning, with dates, Sydney, June 14th; Melbourne, 17th; Adelaide, 20th; and St. George's Sound, 24th June; Mauritius, 9th July. From Australia, no particular news. Trade dull; the prospects of war having no influence on the country. Mauritius, business very dull; rates of Exchange, Sydney on London, 60 days, 2 per cent. premiums; 30 days, 2½ per cent. Melbourne, rate same.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MINTO.

The Earl of Minto died yesterday, afternoon, at his residence, in Eaton-square.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Exchange on London, 24½; Paris, 3.90 to 3.95; Hamburg, 7.40 to 7.60, on which places the Avon brings drafts amounting respectively to 670,000 sterling, 150,000 francs and 200,000 Marco Banco. The shipments of coffee since the departure of the last mail have been to the United States 170,705. The Channel, 2,0714. Havre, 14,408. Marseilles, 7,861; and Mediterranean, 11,895: Bag Stock, 65,000, price, 1,600 to 1,700 reis.

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY CARLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 30th, 1859.

The Crown business was exceedingly light and was disposed of at an early hour yesterday evening. The records, which were only four in number, were finished this evening.

LARCENY.—Mary and Margaret Doyle were indicted that they, on the evening of the 15th June last, did steal five shawls, the property of Mr. Henry Banks, of Tullow street, value £5. The prisoners pleaded "not guilty." Several witnesses having been examined by the Crown-prosecutors, Messrs. Bland, Q.C., and Griffith, the jury acquitted the prisoners.

PERJURY.—The trial of James Moore, a bailiff, for perjury, was postponed until next assizes; Mr. Bland producing an affidavit and doctor's certificate as to the severe illness of Charles H. Tuckey, Esq., R.M., who was a material witness in the case. Moore was directed to have his bail renewed before leaving court.

PRACTICAL JOKING.—James Mehan was indicted for attempting to enter the dwelling house of Thomas Corcoran, with intent to steal the goods of the said Thomas Corcoran. There was a second count in the indictment for endeavouring to enter said dwelling house with intent to frighten one Catherine Corcoran.

Mr. Maunsell appeared for Mehan, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran having been examined, his lordship said there were no grounds to sustain the first count, and suggested that the case should go before the jury on the second count.

Counsel on both sides agreed to this course, and Mehan having been found guilty, his lordship ordered him to be bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of £10, and two sureties in £5 each to keep the peace for seven years.

ASSAULT.—A carman named Joseph M'Cabe was found guilty of an assault on an elderly man, named John Darcy, a pensioner at the Railway terminus, on the 31st of May. Considerable amusement was created in the court during the examination of complainant, who stated that after he was knocked down and "kilt dead" by M'Cabe, he heard him say "there he is now, take him away, and wake him;" complainant also stated that he was ready to swear M'Cabe attempted to murder him, and he had to pay a carman 1s. 6d. for bringing him "home dead."

M'Cabe, who was defended by Mr. Maunsell, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

ELECTION RIOTING.—Five parties were indicted for riots and assaults on the 5th of last May, the day of the Carlow borough election. Two of the parties Francis Mack and Michael M'Dermott were also indicted for attacking the dwelling-house of Thomas Bolger, on the same day, he (Bolger) having voted for the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Maunsell, who appeared for the traversers, submitted to his lordship that the ends of justice would be satisfied by those parties pleading guilty, and their being discharged on bail to come up for judgment when called on. The crown prosecutors agreeing to this course, his lordship cautioned the traversers against a re-occurrence of such conduct, and directed each of them to be bound over, themselves in £10 and two sureties in £5 each.

LARCENY.—Ellen Kelly was found guilty of stealing one coat, the property of Thomas Deegan, on the 8th of July. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment from the date of her committal, the 9th of July. The Clerk of the Crown prosecuted.

STEALING AN ASS.—Patrick Foley was found guilty and sentenced to three month's imprisonment, for stealing an ass. The Clerk of the Crown also prosecuted in this case.

This finished the criminal business. The records, with one exception were void of public interest.

Byrne v. M'Sweeny Delany & Co.

The hearing of this case occupied the court the greater part of two days. It was an action for an alleged breach of agreement and illegal dismissal.

Several witnesses having been examined on both sides, his lordship charged the jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff, £100 damages, and 6d. costs.

Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Ball, Q.C., Byrne and Keogh. For the defendants, Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., O'Driscoll and Curran.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

The Grand Jury for the County of the Town of Carrickfergus having been re-sworn.

His Lordship said—Mr. foreman, and gentlemen, of the Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Lord Chief Baron who is detained by pressure of business in Downpatrick, his lordship has authorised me to open the Commission for your town upon the present occasion. The Crown-Book for your town, which lies before me, is certainly a more pleasing document than that upon which I had to comment when addressing your predecessors in that box. There is not, in fact, a single case to be disposed of, and when I have stated to you that gratifying fact, and offer you my humble congratulations on the state of your town and which I am informed is a normal condition of that town it only remains for me to discharge you from further attendance at the present Assizes which I have great pleasure in doing.

The High Sheriff (M. R. Dolloway, Esq.) then presented his lordship with a pair of white gloves.

His Lordship said—I shall have pleasure in transmitting this handsome gift to the Lord Chief Baron.

The business of the County of the town of Carickfergus then terminated, and the persons summoned as petty jurors were discharged.

CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION PETITION AGAINST MAJOR GAVIN.

London, Saturday, July 30th.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to try the petition of James Spaight, Esq., against the return of Major George Gavin as M.P. for the city of Limerick, met in room No. 12. at half-past eleven o'clock to-day.

The following honorable members constitute the committee;—Mr. GASKELL, chairman, Mr. Staniland, Mr. R. Grey, Mr. Millar, and Mr. Lockhart.

Counsel for the petitioner (Mr. J. Spaight, the unsuccessful candidate), Mr. Slade, Q.C., Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Lloyd, Parliamentary Agents, Holmes, Sharkey and Co.

Counsel for Major Gavin, M.P., Mr. Phinn, Q.C. Serjeant Pigott, and Mr. Gordon Allen, Parliamentary Agent, Mr. Baker

The Clerk read the petition of Mr. Spaight, which as your readers are aware, charges intimidation against the sitting member and those acting for him. As the petition itself appeared in *Saunder's News-Letter* of Friday, it is unnecessary for me to repeat its contents here.

Mr. Slade, Q.C., opened the case of the petitioner. He said that he did so under considerable personal feeling, for, upon the last occasion of Major Gavin's return for the city of Limerick being contested, he (Mr. Slade) had the honour of appearing as his counsel. However, counsel learned in the law were slaves of the public, and should take a brief from the first comer. Under these circumstances he now found himself opposed professionally to Major Gavin, for whom personally he had the highest respect and esteem. The present would prove to be one of the most important inquiries which had engaged or would engaged any committee of the House of Commons during the present session. He was happy to say that the immoral influence of bribery had not reached Ireland. In Ireland recourse was had to a totally different system of influence. The great body of the people of Ireland were Roman Catholics. The minority were members of the Church of England and dissenters. The mode of action accordingly was when a Protestant started as a candidate for a seat in parliament, to bring a great mass of people to operate on the minds of the electors by riot, force, threats, and intimidation. There was an allegation of treating contained in the petition; but it was not intended to give evidence in support of that allegation, or to make a case of bribery at all. The case resolved itself into one of intimidation, menaces, and threats, not merely by a mob led by numbers of the lower class, but by a mob, he (Mr. Slade) regretted to say, led by Major Gavin himself. Limerick was a very important city in the south-west of Ireland, and situated on the Shannon. It owed its present prosperity to two great firms; one was that of the Messrs. Russell, and the other that of the Messrs. Spaight. At the general election of 1857 Major Gavin became a candidate, entering the political arena then for the first time. He, however, withdrew in favour of Sergeant O'Brien and a promise was made by the Sergeant's friends to support the major on a future occasion. In 1858 Sergeant O'Brien was promoted to the bench. A contest took place in Limerick between Mr. J. Ball and Major Gavin. The latter was returned, was petitioned against by Mr. Ball, and the seat was avoided by a committee of the house on the ground of bribery committed by one of his agents, the gallant gentleman himself been acquitted of any knowledge of it. Mr. Ball again contested the borough, Mr. James Spaight being his opponent. Mr. Ball did not venture to go to the poll, so that Mr. Spaight was returned without substantial opposition. At the late General Election there were five candidates. Two retired, after feeling the pulse of the electors—Mr. Ball and Mr. H. O'Shee. The three left were Mr. Russell, Major Gavin, and Mr. Spaight. The nomination was on the 12th of May, the polling on the 14th, Messrs. Russell and Spaight are Protestants, Major Gavin, a Catholic. There was no real religious opposition, because Mr. Russell was returned at the head of the poll. The fact of Mr. Russell being at the head of the poll showed that there was no real religious question at issue. Mr. Russell polled 1,208; Major Gavin, 905; and Mr. Spaight's canvas had been most succesful. He received the promises of the great majority of voters, and up to one o'clock on the day of polling he was at the head of the poll. Placards had been issued for the purpose of raising a cry against Mr. Spaight. One of them runs thus:—"Catholics unite! Now and for ever down with Protestant ascendancy! Down with Spaight and the Orange jury packing government of Lord Derby! Hurrah for Gavin!!" In the system of intimidation Major Gavin took a conspicious part. The committee would find him during the greater part of the proceedings mounted on a white charger, heading the mob, and pointing at houses every window of which was instantly broken. The officer in command of the troops would show that the Major was looked on as the ringleader of the mob. He was there smiling approval at all these doings, and he must have seen some voters going up for Mr. Spaight stoned and driven back from the polling places. The committee were aware that, unhappily, the clergy in Ireland had taken in elections a part very much to be lamented and deprecated. They had in more than one instance been severely censured by committees of that house.

Mr. Phinn—If so I am not aware of it.

Mr. Slade—If they have not they ought to have, but in the case of Mayo and Cork there was, I understand a severe censure. In the case now under consideration, Dr. Ryan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, had issued a most creditable pastoral letter, telling his clergy not to interfere in the election. If he showed the committee a mob, led by Major Gavin and his agents, practising intimidation—which was of course, undue influence—then his election was avoided. The chairman of Major Gavin's committee told Mr. Spaight that he would have his orange liver taken out, and thrown into the Shannon (laughter).

Mr. J. R. Neiland, Chief Clerk of the Crown-office, gave formal proof of the return from the Sheriff of Limerick having been received in his office on the 17th of May.

Mr. Ralph S. Cusack, Clerk of the Hanaper in Dublin proved the receipt of the poll books in his office. (Books put in).

Captain Bargen of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Regiment, examined by the Hon. Mr. Bourke—I was in command of a company at the Limerick election; on the day of polling I was stationed at the potato market, which is between the bridge and the polling place; the crowd commenced to assemble in large numbers about ten o'clock, and went on increasing; the greatest crowd was at about one; I saw the mob pelting stones at cars; there were no names on the cars they were pelting at; Major Gavin's name was on his cars, and Mr. Russell's on his; several of my men were struck with the stones from twelve to one; Major O'Connor was in command of all the companies of infantry; he ordered me to take a sub-division of my company and clear the bridge; I marched to the bridge; we were pelted all the way; several of my men were struck, and some of their firelocks were injured; I was injured myself, and was obliged to get exempted from duty five or six days after; I was lame for a month afterwards; the police were regularly driven off the bridge.

Mr. E. B. Warburton, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary examined by Mr. Lloyd—I had thirty-two men under my command at the Limerick election; there was a large military force there; I think there were about two troops of cavalry; there were magistrates there—Mr. Barron and Mr. Watson; the people were quiet up to the middle of the day; at that time they became very excited, and I had to bring my men to Mathew's-bridge; when we got there the stone throwing commenced; one of my men had his head cut; others complained of having received cuts; the military were struck on the shakoes and on the bayonets; I was ultimately obliged to order the men to retire; I met Mr. Barron, the magistrate, and told him we could not stand it; the dragoons were coming up and he ordered them to charge; certainly none of Mr. Spaight's voters could vote then; I have been present at some contested elections in Ireland; at the moment when I was on the bridge the mob was very violent.

To Mr. Grey—I could not of my own knowledge say that any voter was prevented from polling for Mr. Spaight.

After the examination of this witness the Committee adjourned until twelve o'clock on Monday (this day).

The Chairman requested that they might be furnished with a plan of Limerick by that time.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following article in reference to the denial of Prussia concerning the seven articles of mediation attributed to the three great Powers:—

"We must nevertheless remark that the words of the Imperial manifesto, according to which Austria had to expect from the mediation of the neutral Powers conditions more favourable than those to which the Emperor of the French would consent, retain all their force, even though a misunderstanding existed as to Prussia relative to the project of peace communicated originally by France to England, and mentioned for the first time by the *Ments Journal*. All Europe has seen that for several months the moral action of Prussia, has been exercised rather against than in favour of the integrity of the Austrian possessions in Italy. It is notorious that at Berlin, while speaking of the line of the Mincio it was given to be understood that the taking of Venice from Austria would not necessarily form a *casus belli* for Prussia; and that inclination was afterwards shown to consider as an acceptable compensation an Austrian *arcade gaiture* in Lombardo-Venetia, which was equivalent to the cession of the entire territory.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

The funds to-day shewed flatness, and closed at a general decline of ⅛ per cent., some of the leading British Railway stocks have declined. In Lombard-street 2½ per cent. was demanded for last bills, and it was remarked the supply of money has diminished. First class paper having 6 months to run, can scarcely be negotiated below 2½ per cent. No bullion operations at Bank to-day.

(*Times City Article.*)

The increasing prospect of numerous demands on our money market which must at no distant date effect the Exchanges, promotes a feeling of caution since it is certain that negociations are in progress on the part of Russia, and most probably of other powers to take advantage of any short period of repose to obtain loans from us to the largest practicable extent The debate on the National Defences produced dulness, demand for money rather active; during the month of July a rise of 1⅛ in Consols has been established. The range for the month is 3⅛ per cent. Consols are 6⅞ per cent. higher than on May 1st. The average rise in the Railway market during July is about 3 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, AUGUST 1.

ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅞
Account	94⅞ ¾
New Threes, ...	95⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	94⅞ ¾
New Threes	95
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	94¾⅞
New Threes	95⅛

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 1.—The supplies of each kind of fat stock wasr easonably good. Fine sheep, lambs, and calves, they sold readily at extreme rates to a slight advance. Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; Mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s.; Lambs, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

SUPPLY.

Beasts, 4610, Foreign, 1,300; Sheep and Lambs, 29,030 Foreign, 2,840; Calves, 220, Foreign, 170; Pigs, 380.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 1.—(Horn's Report.)—Yesterday and to-day fine. Supplies of English grain very small, but of foreign, large. Of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, moderate. We have a good attendance of town and country buyers, but only a limited trade has been done in Wheat, at last Monday's rates for English, and 1s. to 2s. advance on foreign. Barley dull at Friday's prices. Oats rather lower than on that day. No change in Flour.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 1-The supply of Stock to-day, is much larger than that of last week. Demand good at full prices for each. Beef, 5½d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d. Lambs, 20s. to 30s. each; 2,225 Cattle, and 16·505 Sheep and Lambs at market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 1.—Market generally quiet to-day, and nothing new to report in Colonial Produce. The large deficiency of 18,000,000lu tea has rather strengthened market. Tallow quiet at 54s. 6d. to 54s. 9d.; on spot, 56s. for last 3 months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 1.—8,000 bales have been sold including 2,000 on export. Market without change.

LOUGHREA MARKET, THURSDAY, JULY 28.—New Potatoes 6d, per stone; old ones, 4½d.; Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. per cwt.; First Flour (home made) 2s. 4d. per stone; Second Flour (do) 2s.; Bacon, 9d. per lb.; Beef, 7d. per lb.; Mutton, 7d.; Pork, 7d.; Eggs, 11d. per score; Butter, 9d. por lb....*Correspondent.*

SHIPPING.

BELFAST—Wind, S.W., blowing strong; arrived Mary, Riga; Malvina as London.

The Prince of Wales ship arrived off Falmouth on Saturday, from Melbourne, and has on freight 42,000 ounces of gold valued at £168,000.

The Queen of the Clyde, Queen of the Seas, Rosina, and Blue Jacket, arrived at Melbourne between May 1st and 17th. The Lightening sailed for Liverpool on the 11th. The Marina and Marea Augusta arrived at Sydney. The Annanda arrived at Hong Kong May 30th.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	94¾
Ditto for new Account 10th August	94⅞
3 per cent, Reduced	94 93⅞
New 3 per cent Stock	94⅛ ¼ ⅛
Ditto for New Account 10th August ...	94⅜
Ditto for new account 13th September ...	94 94⅛
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	39
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33
National Bank	58 xd & bs
Royal Bank of Ireland	22⅞
STEAM.	
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	48
Ditto shares of 1836	44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Co	8¾
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co.	¾
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12¾ ⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11¾
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Dublin and Drogheda	70
Ditto New Thirds	23⅛
Dublin and Wicklow	5¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12½
Waterford aud Limerick	22
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent, perpetual ...	6¼
Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. redeemable ...	26½
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	12½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	99¾
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. redeemable	50½
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable ...	11

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols.......	94¾	94⅝	94½ ⅝	94¾	94⅝	94⅝ ⅞
Ditto Account..........	94⅝	94⅝ ¾	94½ ¾	94¾ ⅞	94⅝ ¾	94¾ ⅞
3 per Cent. Stock.........	94	—	94½	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94⅛ ¼	94¼ ⅜	94	94⅜ ½	94⅜	93¼ ⅜
Ditto Account..........	94⅛	94½	94⅛	94¾	94¼ ⅜	—
Bank Stock..............	—	—	239½	—	239½	—

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY,

which now stand in the Order-book of the House of Commons for this week.

TUESDAY, 2ND AUGUST—AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Ecclesiastical Commission Bill—Committee.

Police (Counties and Boroughs) Law Amendment Bill—Committee.

AT THE EVENING SITTING.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Monckton Milnes—Merchant Seamen—Address as to the cruelties practised on merchant seamen.

Mr. Lindsay—Merchant Shipping—To relieve Shipowners from the payment of light dues, passing tolls, and local charges upon shipping.

AT THE EVENING SITTING.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Medical Acts Amendment—Bill—Committee.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Barristers (Ireland) Bill—Second Reading.

Law of Property and Trustee Relief Amendment Bill (Lords)—Committee.

PRIVATE BUSINESS FOR MONDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1859.

Dublin and Wicklow Railway Bill (Lords).

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. George—Tacumshin Embankment Bill—That standing order 71, and the resolution of the house of the 20th day of July, so far as regards the consideration of the amended bill, be suspended in the case of the Tacumshin Embankment Bill and that the bill as amended, be considered forthwith.

Mr. Charles Forster—Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Bill (Lords)—That in the case of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Bill, standing order 203, be dispensed with, and that the bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Cardwell—Chester and Holyhead Railway at Holyhead—Bill to extend the powers of an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth of her Majesty, chapter 111, relating to the laying down of railways at Holyhead Harbour.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARIE'S ASSOCIATION

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.)

Sir,—Would you kindly permit me to say a few words with regard to a letter which appeared in the *Irish Times* of Friday, purporting to be from Mr. W. Hume, honorary secretary to the above association, and in which my name was rather freely handled.

Mr. Hume's letter appears to have been written in somewhat of a hurry, and I would scarcely deem it necessary to make any reply to such a communication if he had not introduced into it a paragraph which puts me in the position of stating in the *Freeman's Journal* that which was not exactly correct—my words were "not being a member of the above association, indeed not being as yet acquainted with the full details of its intentions, I beg you will permit me to say why I occupied the second chair, at the meeting on Wednesday'

In Mr. Hume's letter I find the following:—"Possibly Dr. Bagot may be unaware of the objects &c. of the Association, but, if I recollect rightly I, on the evening in question, as is our custom when strangers honour us with their presence, presented him with a *Precis*, or abstract of the objects &c. of the association, for perusal." Allow me to remind the Honorary Secretary that the paper he handed me, was not what the French would term a *Precis*, or the English an abstract of the objects of the society, but in reality a *proof* or *revise* of the address of the association, since published, with a considerable number of alterations marked for the compositor, and from which I could not pretend in a hurried glance to glean more than an inkling of the ends the society had in view.

As to Mr. Hume's observation that my letter was "like an attack" on the Association, I would state that nothing could be further from my intention than any attack on the Society, as, on the contrary, so far as it may have been established for the purpose of rescuing pharmacy from its unfortunate position in this country, I think it should be both commended and encouraged. I wrote the letter altogether from private motives, and must, without reflecting on the Association, uphold my right so to do.

In conclusion, I thank you for so large a space in the IRISH TIMES, a letter in which, copied into a leading article of the *Dublin Medical Press*, was, indeed, that which chiefly influenced me in my determination to attend the meeting of the Assistant Apothecaries' Association, I myself not being in any way connected with the Apothecary profession. I will not attempt to follow Mr. Hume through the remainder of his letter, especially the heraldic portion, which I do not very clearly understand, and will be satisfied with suggesting that, as he is a very young man, he should be doubly careful how he may offend his well wishers by running too hastily into print. He must learn to distinguish between energy of character and excitability of disposition; the first quality is indispensable to the accomplishment of the task he has undertaken; the latter he would soon find to be the greatest of impediments.

I am, sir, yours very obediently,

CHARLES E. BAGOT, M.D.

Charlemont Mall, July 30.

ANTRIM ASSIZES—BELFAST, AUG. 1.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CROWN COURT.

The Hon. Justice Christian took his seat in the Crown Court this morning at ten o'clock.

MANSLAUGHTER.

William Walker, a respectable man, was indicted "for killing and slaying Samuel M'Ilveen, aged 67, by driving a jaunting car over him on the Falls Road, on the 8th July last.

Sir T. Staples appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hammell for the defence,

The evidence was, that the prisoner who has a place of business in Belfast, and who lives in the country, was driving homewards on the evening in question at a rapid pace. The deceased happened to be crossing the road at the time, and unfortunately either the horse or the car came in contact with him. He was knocked down and received such severe injuries that he died a few days afterwards in the General Hospital, Belfast.

The question for the consideration of the jury, was whether the accident arose through negligence of the prisoner, or otherwise.

Some of the witnesses deposed that the prisoner had struck the horse with a whip, and excited him to a gallop; another witness deposed that the striking of the horse with the whip was an accident, and that the horse had become unmanageable, from having passed through a noisy crowd, and could not be pulled up for a mile and a-half from where the accident occurred. On the car at the time were three of the prisoner's children of tender years.

Mr. Hamill addressed the jury for the defence, and submitted that there had been no evidence given to show that the prisoner had been drunk at the time, or that the accident had occurred through negligence on his part.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

RAPE.—Edward Morrisson, a stupid-looking fellow, about 20 years of age, was indicted for the second time, for having forcibly violated the person of Jane Hunter, a respectable young woman, of weak intellect, near Whiteabbey, on the 15th of November last.

The Crown prosecuted and Mr. Hamill defended the prisoner. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that on the evening of the day in question, Jane Hunter went into an avenue near to her father's house, about four miles from Belfast, when she was met by the prisoner, who forced her into a plantation, and committed the offence charged. The prosecutrix stated that she had shouted for assistance, but none came to her, and the prisoner said if she made a noise he would choke her. The defence was an *alibi.*

His Lordship having charged the jury they retired, and had not agreed to a verdict when this despatch was forwarded.

ILLEGAL SECRET SOCIETIES.

The prisoners in charge for being members of an illegal secret society are expected to be brought up for trial to-morrow (Tuesday). It is generally believed that they will plead guilty, following the example of the prisoners in Cork and Kerry, charged with similar offences.

RECORD COURT.

The Right Hon. Chief Baron Pigott took his seat in the Record Court this morning, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded with the hearing of the record cases.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Thomas Owen v. John Fullerton.

Mr. Walker opened the pleadings in this case. It was an action to recover £118 17s. 6d., due on foot of a bill of exchange accepted by the defendant.

The defendant having been examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C., and cross-examined through the Court, by Mr. M'Lean, solicitor, the jury returned a verdict for the full amount.

John Pickering, v. Wm. Ware.

This was an action to recover the amount of three bills of exchange, accepted as accommodation bills for the defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. Harrison opened the pleadings, and Mr. Law stated the case for the plaintiff, and the plaintiff having been examined,

Mr. Faulkener, on behalf of the defendent cross examined him to show that one of the bills was not an accomodation bill.

The jury returned a verdict for the amount of two of the bills—£235 1s. 9d.

ACTION FOR EJECTMENT.

Anne Irwin, v. John Caldwell, and Robert Caldwell,

This was an action brought to obtain possession of 6A. 1R. 24P. of land situated in the County of Antrim. The plaintiff and the defendant, John Caldwell, were sister and brother, and the plaintiff claimed the land in question under her father's will.

Mr. Harrison opened the pleadings, and Sergeant O'Hagan stated the case.

Several witnesses were examined in support of the plaintiff's case, which had not closed when this despatch was forwarded.

COUNTY CARLOW.

(*From our own Correspondent*).

Carlow, August 1st, 1859.

THE MILITIA AND CONSTABULARY.—That a very bad feeling exists on the part of the militia of this town, or at least a great number of them, towards the constabulary, was proved beyond doubt on Saturday night last, when a row of a serious nature would certainly have taken place between them but for the timely interference of the officers of both parties. On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, the constabulary were called upon to put a stop to some fighting that was going on between a couple of militiamen and a man named Sanders and his wife. The police, under the command of Head-Constable Johnston, a most efficient and inoffensive officer, at once proceeded to the scene of action, where they saw two of the militia violently assaulting Sanders. On endeavouring to arrest one of the "brave" fellows, he struck at them with his belt, but was ultimately taken into custody. Before lodging their prisoner in the "lock-up" the police were met by one of their officers who, fearing a row would take place, directed the Head-constable to release the militiaman, and march his men to barracks, which he did immediately. Some time after, large numbers of the "bold soldier boys," conceiving, no doubt, that they had all been insulted by the conduct of the police, assembled opposite the constabulary barracks, and having been considerably reinforced by a very numerous though ill-disciplined female corps, they assailed their imaginary opponents with long and continued volleys of abuse and threats, the most of which were aimed at the Head-constable, who has lately been transferred from Tullow to this town, where, in the discharge of his duty, he found it necessary to have some of the ring-leaders of the mob, who were then disembodied militiamen, punished for numerous offences. The crowd remained opposite the barracks, bombarding it with their noisy, but harmless missiles, until forced to beat a speedy and very disorderly retreat, by a company of the militia, commanded by Captain Knepe, and several other officers.

THE CORPORATION.

A quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council was called yesterday at twelve o'clock. At twenty minutes past one the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:—Aldermen Dowling, Roe, and Atkinson. Councillors Draper, French, Josephs, Tracy, Joseph Sweetman, John Martin (Trinity Ward), Whelan, M'Cann, Gray, Redmond, Codd, J.P., Tagart, Wharton, and Plunkett. There being only seventeen members present the meeting was adjourned to the 15th instant.

ANNUAL "BEAN" FEAST OF MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE TO THEIR WORKMEN.

Yesterday evening Messrs. Browne and Payne, the well-known Military Merchant Tailors, of 12 and 13, Lower Sackville-street, and 70, Grafton-street, entertained their entire staff of workmen, numbering between seventy and eighty, at a splendid dinner, or, as it is termed in the trade, a "Bean Feast," at Quinn's Hotel, Bray. The dinner arrangements, under the superintendence of the manager of the hotel, were on the most liberal and inviting scale. In order that ample scope should be given to the day's enjoyment, business was entirely suspended in the workshops of both establishments, and the men left town at an early hour, in carriages, accompanied by several good musicians, to aid them in their holiday-making. A number of gentlemen accepted invitations to dine with the Messrs. Browne and Payne, and their workmen, and the numerous staff of foremen and salesmen, were also included in the dinner company; covers were laid for 80, and shortly after five o'clock the tables were surrounded by a very respectable body of operatives. Mr. Browne occupied the President's chair, and his partner, Mr. G. Payne, acted as croupier. In the immediate vicinity of the chair were Alex. Hall, Esq., Hugh Kelly, Esq., T.C., Thomas Dillon, Esq., and Mr. T. W. Kenny, cashier of establishment; and to the right and left of the vice-chairman were, S. Strahan, Esq., E. Birch, Esq., and Jas. O'Brien, Esq. After the cloth had been removed.

The Chairman proposed "the health of her Majesty the Queen" which was received with enthusiasm. The next toast was "the Prince Consort and Royal Family," which was duly honored. In proposing "the health of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland" the chairman said he felt great pleasure in discharging so pleasant a duty. He was happy to say the general desire of the people was that Ireland should always have a representative of royalty (applause). The next toast was "The prosperity of Ireland," which was received with the usual honours. The Chairman, in the course of his observations, remarked that in a commercial point of view, Ireland had, within the last few years, made rapid strides; and in no trade was this more visible than the tailoring trade. The statistics of the country proved beyond a doubt that crime was every day diminishing (cheers), which was a most satisfactory state of things and it was well known, that wherever crime was absent there was industry. The country had much improved, and that was owing to the fact that the noblemen and gentry of Ireland were spending their money to a certain extent, in their own country and not lavishing it on the continent and elswhere as was too often the case, scenes of desolation unhappily so often witnessed in Ireland were no longer visible which was a blessed state of things. (hear. hear). In reference to the trade of Ireland it was every where admitted, that the country in that respect was never so flourishing as at the present day. In but few parts of the country were idle hands to be found, and it was a happy contemplation, while looking round that room, which was filled by so many working men whom he might designate the staple stone of trade, to reflect that every one of them was an Irishman (hear), that was the second occasion on which he was afforded the gratification and pleasure of presiding over those in his employment at the festive board; and nothing afforded him more sincere delight than to observe the animity of feeling which existed between the employer and employed, especially when having regard to the frequent strikes which unhappily too often had taken place elsewhere (applause.)

Mr. Payne proposed "The health of the working artizans of the firm of Brown and Payne," and paid a tribute to their industry and zeal in the discharge of their several duties, which were fully appreciated by their employers. The experience of each day taught every merchant tailor that to the employment of Irish hands might be attributed their success in trade. The effect of the union of industrious habits with enterprise was every where visible in Ireland, and it was but right it should be so (hear, hear).

Mr. Craig returned thanks in a judicious speech, on behalf of his fellow workmen. He observed that he felt happy at being made the medium of conveying the deep feelings of gratitude which were felt by every man at that table towards the Messrs. Browne and Payne (hear, hear). There was not one amongst them who did not fully appreciate the high compliment which had been that day paid them. He alluded to the beneficial effect of such indulgence on the working man, and was sure that it would be but an additional incentive to future industry. He concluded by paying a tribute to the firm of Browne and Payne, and resumed his seat amid warm applause.

Mr. Thomas Hall next proposed the joint "healths of Messrs. Browne and Payne," which were enthusiastically received by the guests.

Mr. Browne responded. "Mr. Kenny's health" was next proposed and responded to.

The company separated shortly after eleven o'clock.

CRICKET AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

On Saturday last an eleven representing the Dublin Cavalry Brigade proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge to contend against his Excellency's household. The weather was all that could be desired, and a most agreeable match was the result. The cavalry first took the bat and succeeded in scoring 66, Capts. Munn and Dearden being the principal contributors. On going into the field it was at once evident that no large scores would be made against the terrific bowling of Captain Dymond, which was fatally straight all through the innings. Mr. Creyke, by careful play, brought his bat out for 15, but the total only amounted to 61, being 5 behind their opponents. The Household now seemed more on their metal and hardly a chance was thrown away in the second innings, whilst the slows proved so destructive that 49 was all that could be got. Of this number Captain Munn made 16 by some fine free hitting. The Household had now 56 to get to win; but the rapid fall of five of their wickets changed the odds very considerably in favour of the Cavalry, when Guiness and Mulcahy came to the rescue, and the required number was obtained, though not until the last wicket but one was lowered. The greatest excitement prevailed at the end of the game, and it was generally agreed a better and closer match had never been played on the Viceregal grounds. His Excellency, who seemed highly delighted at the victory of his side, kept the score, and dispensed his usual liberal hospitality. In the absence of Captain Lascelles, A.D.C., Mr. Guiness was courteously allowed to play as substitute, and proved of good service to his side.

DUBLIN CAVALRY BRIGADE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Captain Munn, 13th Light Dragoons, b Beale ...	11	b Creyke	16
Sergeant Allen b Creyke	8	c Duthie, b Creyke	0
Captain Dearden, 13th, b Creyke	16	b Creyke	0
G. Willes, Esq., 3rd Light Dragoons, b. Creyke	1	1 b. w, b Agar	2
Captain Dymond b Beale	3	b Creyke	6
E. Gore, Esq., c Hume, b Creyke	8	b Creyke	0
F. Hopson, Esq., c. Larcom b Creyke ...	7	b Creyke	0
W. Gore Esq., 13th, run out	2	b Creyke	0
W. Tucker, Esq., b Creyke	2	b Creyke	1
R. Burdon, Esq., not out	2	b Duthie, b Creyke	9
G. Huddleston, Esq., c Sixton, b. Creyke ...	2	not out	6
Byes, 1; wides, 3	4	Byes, 3, wides, 6	9
Total ...	66	Total	49

VICEREGAL HOUSEHOLD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. P. Creyke, Esq., not out	15	b Munn	0
Colonel Hume, A.D.C., b Dymond	4	b Munn	0
G. Larcom, Esq., b Dymond	4	b Dymond	4
Captain Lascelles (C. Guiness, Esq.,) b Dymond	3	(C. Guiness, Esq.), 1 b w, b Allen	12
R. Agar, 1 b w. b Dymond	4	b Munn	6
T. Kirby b Dymond ...	5	b Dymond	5
D. Beale b Allen	2	b Dymond	4
C. Selby c Dearden b Munn	3	not out	2
T. Sixton b Dymond ...	4	c Willes, b Dymond	4
P. Mulcahy b Dymond	0	not out	11
J. Duthie b Munn ...	3		
Byes, 10; wides, 6 ...	16	Byes, 6; wides, 2 ...	8
Total ...	63	Total ...	56

INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan, City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a woman named Judy Dempsey, aged 55 years, who died suddenly at Stephens's Hospital, on Saturday last, from desease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Marrowbow-lane, on the boby of a woman named Anne Fahey who died suddenly on Sunday last at her residence. From the evidence of Bridget Flanagan it appeared deceased had been ill for some time. Surgeon M'Namara made a *post mortem* examination on the body, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from long existing disease of the heart. The jury found in accordance with the medical testimony.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday evening, at Woolwich, on view of the body of the lunatic artilleryman who arrived from Bermuda in the troop-ship Celestial, on the 27th ult., and who, after repeated attempts at self-destruction, succeeded in throwing himself, with fatal effect, from the hospital window, as already stated in the *Times*. The foreman of the jury, the Rev. Thomas Tuffield, in delivering their judgment, said it was their desire to animadvert in the severest possible terms on the carelessness thus exhibited by the attendants and others of the infirmary, paid servants of the Crown; they begged to censure their conduct through the Coroner's Court, and requested that their intimation might be forwarded to the proper quarter with a view to the prosecution of a military inquiry.

WANTON OUTRAGE.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, some evil-disposed persons removed an ornamental vase from before the door of house No. 6, Idrone-terrace, Black Rock, the residence of Thomas Brunker, Esq., and precipitated it over the Terrace wall on the Kingstown Railway. We understand a reward is offered for the apprehension of such "larks" by Mr. Brunker, and hope the railway company will also do their part to stop such disgraceful proceedings.

Polly being bantered by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had but one leg, she replied, smartly, "Pooh! I woudn't have a man with two legs, they're too common."

IMPROVEMENTS AT CASTLECOOLE, &c.—Since the Earl of Belmore came into his inheritance he has spent his money at home and his time in minding his business. He has paid great attention to his property, and dressed up anew the grounds of his own mansion. Drainage is the foundation of all real improvements, and he has carried it out most vigorously, both on the Tyrone and Fermanagh properties. At Castlecoole the change is wondrous. Crooked rivers have been made straight, marshes have become mellow land, snipe grounds are firm for cattle, and the crops that are now growing on a portion of the drained lands that have been tilled are almost too good. Much of all this local good is due to the Tillery of Florence-court, where tiles can be had; and very much is owing to Mr. Copeland, the gentleman employed by the Earl of Belmore in planning, superintending, and carrying out the drainage on his estates. Mr. Copeland deserves great credit for the excellency of the works, and the economy of their execution.—*Fermanagh Journal.*

A respite was forwarded on Saturday night from the Secretary of State to stay the execution of Henry Benjamin Haynes, who was convicted, at the late Winchester Assizes, for the murder of a woman at Aldershott.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER COLLAR TO "JERRY," THE FIRE-ESCAPE MAN'S DOG.—A handsome and elaborately chased silver collar was presented yesterday to Conductor Harmsworth, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, to be worn by his faithful dog. The collar bore the inscription:—"Presented by the inhabitants of Walworth to 'Jerry,' the fire dog.

Stop me not, but let me jog,
For I'm Harmsworth's fire dog."

"Jerry,", it appears, is in the habit of attending every fire takes place, in the neighbourhood of Walworth or Camberwell, and is of great assistance to his master by running up "the escape," and awakening by his barking the occupants of burning premises.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, (Brother and Successor of the late John Egar, ——) desires to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has REMOVED from 72, Dame-street to

16, SUFFOLK-STREET, One Door from Grafton-street, where he continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

	£	s.	d.
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(one Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
Consultation Free.

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Calcutta, to the 18th of June, and from Hong-kong to the 4th of June.

The following is the letter of our Calcutta correspondent:—

Calcutta, June 18.—The campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans withdrawn under cover for the rains. A line of posts occupied by the police is protected by a second line of Sikhs, and supported by Her Majesty's 20th, and a battery of Royal Artillery, at the corner of Gorruckpore and Oude. The rebels, still 6,000 strong, are in terrible distress. A light force which recently penetrated into the hills found the road strewed with the dead and dying women imploring mercy, and bearded men still scowling with the old hatred of the Caffre. Almost all their animals are dead, and their plunder is wasting away under the necessity of paying for all food they take from the Nepaulese. The Nana, the Begum, Bala Rao are the only three leaders of note remaining, and they are deserted day by day by parties of their followers. Unless Jung Bahador gives them an asylum they must be caught in time, though, with the exception of the Nana, they are hardly worth the trouble of capture. According to a leader who recently surrendered they have ceased to hope since the publication of the amnesty, though they still endeavour to open correspondence with most Indian princes.

"Hydrabad is perfectly quiet. It was believed—justly, I understand—that the disaffected in that capital were prepared for open revolt. Lord Elphinstone, however, added three European regiments to the garrison of Secunderabad, and the leaders of intrigue were our most devoted friends. So it has always been and always will be in India. No European resident or en voy can cope with the intrigue of a native court; but that intrigue is always powerless in the presence of any force large enough to prevent the first outbreak from succeeding.

"An order has been issued reducing all native armed corps of the line, the Loodianah and Ferozepore regiments, the Sirmoor, Kumaon, and Nusseree battalions, the Kumaon levy, and the Ghoorka regiment to 10 companies of 70 men each. The levies are reduced to 600 men, and the irregular cavalry to 420 men per corps. This reduction, which will ultimately amount to a fourth of the strength, is extended to Bombay and Madras, and as far as it goes is beneficial. Nothing, however, short of the extinction of entire regiments will relieve the finances, or release us from the danger of a new native army rising to dangerous strength at each call for its services. There is a rumour that the military police are to be abolished, but as yet it requires confirmation. The Bengal military police is, however, I fancy, doomed. The number 10,000 men, and have never been placed under military law. Discipline, therefore, is impossible, as any man aggrieved can take up his shoes and start for his own village without risk of apprehension as a deserter. The Oude police too, are in danger. The officials dislike them, and the natives declare them as bad as the old chuckladaree troops. Much of this dislike is the result of prejudice, and indignation created by the necessary severity of the search for arms, but there can be little doubt the experiment as yet works oppressively. The true argument for its advocates is that it is not necessarily oppressive.

"The volunteer guard of Calcutta, raised by the European inhabitants during the mutinies, has been dissolved by the Governor-General, but a dispatch has since, it is reported, arrived, directing the Government of India to form all Europeans into a militia, capable of acting on an emergency, and practised in the use of the Enfield rifle. The measure, if carried out with due attention to local circumstances and modes of business, will not be unpopular.

"No money, I am informed, has for some days been paid into the open loan, and the Five per Cents, continue at 14 discount."

CHINA.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT).

Hongkong, June 4.—The English mail of the 26th of April is daily expected, and its intelligence is looked for with considerable interest, the news by the last mail being so very warlike. The outward mail leaves tomorrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

His Excellency Mr. Bruce left this in her Majesty's steamer Magicienne, on the 2nd instant, for Shanghai, and his Excellency M. de Bourboulon and staff left on the same day in his Imperial Majesty's steamer Du Chayla, accompanied by a small steamer, the Fernando de Morzagaray, lately purchased, to act as tender. Admiral Hope had previously gone north, and the general rendezvous is at Shanghai, before proceeding to the Peiho. From Shanghai we learn that the United States' steamer Powhattan, had got on shore near Woosung, but it was expected she would be got off uninjured, and that Mr. Ward's progress would not be delayed on this account.

Three Russian gunboats have left our harbour for Shanghai, and thence, we believe, bound for Japan. Their names are the Opritchnick, Griden, and Renda.

The gunboat expedition sent to Heang-shan were received in a friendly manner by the authorities, and returned after explaining the object of their coming—viz., to warn them against such annoyances as had been practised some time since. Had the visit been made at the time of these annoyances much good might have resulted; however, it may be "better late than never."

Intelligence from Cochin China received *viâ* Manilla, tells of loss sustained by the allied forces, and great sickness prevailing. The natives fight bravely, and it is said that the French admiral has applied for strong reinforcements, and meanwhile is content to hold his position.

AMERICA—ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Liverpool, Sunday.—The Royal Mail steam-ship Asia, Captain Lott, from New York, on the 20th inst., arrived here this morning, bringing 81 passengers and 407,000 dollars in specie.

The steamer Borussia, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 16th; the City of Washington, hence reached that port on the 18th, and the Ariel, from Southampton, on the 19th. The steamer Indian, hence, arrived at Quebec on the 17th inst.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 2nd of July mention that the West India mail steamer Paramatta, whose stranding on Aregada Reef has been already reported, was again afloat, and the damage was not near as serious as was at first supposed. No lives were lost.

The President had quitted the capital, for a visit to Bedford Springs, and his departure had been the signal for a general evacuation of Washington. Lord Lyons, the British Minister, was about to preed to one of the northern watering places.

The death of the Hon. Rufus Choate was deeply lamented throughout the States, and the members of the legal profession, of which he was a leading ornament, were adopting measures to do honour to his memory.

Attorney General Black, at the request of the Precident, had rendered an opinion in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens, in which he maintains that the general right of expatriation is incontestible, and that, in regard to the protection of American citizens in their rights at home and abroad we have no law which makes any difference whatever between them.

It is confirmed that the "Sickles' tragedy" has ended in the reconciliation of Mr. Sickles with his wife. The following it an extract from a letter from Mr. Sickles in defence of the course he has taken:—

"My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend, or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognise as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and to restore her to my confidence and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman, the hopeless future, with all its possibilities of danger to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast, I can now see, plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child. And, although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproach of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just."

It is stated in a private letter from the Kansas gold mines, that from 3,000 to 5,000 claims are being profitably worked, employing about 10,000 men, and that from 30,000 to 40,000 dollars' worth of gold is obtained daily.

The *Washington Star* denies the report that 60 or 70 cargoes of African negroes have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the Wanderer. It adds, however, that the parties in the south, interested in the revival of the trade, are doing their best to embarrass the action of the government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts.

We have news from Vera Druz to the 13th inst. On that day it is stated President Juarez issued a Decree declaring the Church property the property of the nation. It is reported that the American Minister has placed on board the steam-sloop of war, Brooklyn, the project of a treaty between Mexico and the United States.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE STANDARD.)

MALTA, July 23.

What next? This question is in everybody's mouth here, for, whether with good reason or not, hardly any confidence is felt in the wonderfully sudden and unexpected peace made between the two Emperors. The friends of the Italian refugees, who have made Malta their home for years, and who left here for the scene of war, filled with buoyant hopes that this time real Italian freedom would be realised, are bitterly disappointed, and openly express their opinion that they have been sold to the ambition of the most extraordinary man history has ever known. As this opinion is held not only by foreigners, but by our own countrymen of all grades and denominations, the latter of whom feel that England is in no more peril of war than when two great powers had enough on their hands to prevent their interfering with us, your readers would, doubtless, like to know how we are prepared for any emergency that may arise out of the present complicated state of affairs. First, as to the navy. Here is a list of ships now in the Mediterranean waters:—

LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS.

Marlborough	131	Brunswick	80
Agamemnon	91	Cressy	80
Exmouth	90	Victor Emmanuel	91
Conqueror	101	Centurion	80
London	80	Hannibal	91
Princess Royal	91	Renown	91
St. Jean D'Acre	101	Hibernia (flag ship).	
Orion	91		

FRIGATES.

Euryalus	51	Racoon	22
Terrible	21	Termagant	22
Cadmus	21	Liffey	51
Doris	32		

PADDLE STEAM GUN-BOATS—CORVETTES.

Argus	6	Osprey	4
Assurance	4	Recruit	6
Coquette	4	Scourge	6
Firebrand	6	Tartarus	4
Garnet	4	Vigilant	4
Intrepid	6	Vulture	6
Lapwing	4	Wanderer	4
Medina	4		

DESPATCH VESSELS.

Caradoc		Banshee	

In all, 15 line-of-battle ships, 7 heavy frigates, and 17 smaller vessels. The French fleet, as far as one can ascertain (not counting transports of every denomination), consists of 12 efficient line-of-battle ships, and a fair proportion of smaller vessels, which are, I am told, in good order and well manned. Next, as to the defences of Malta (a prize that would be much coveted in the event of war), there is a garrison of 7,000 men, including artillery; the fortifications have been strengthened in every possible way under the energetic superintendence of Sir J. Penefather. Guns have been mounted in every conceivable position where his experienced eye judged they might be required, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition are to be provided for each gun. In fact, the engineers declare the place impregnable. I wish I could say as much for Corfu, which is by no means so strongly fortified as it should be. May be, however, its position is not of sufficient importance to render a great outlay of public money necessary. The Cadmus has arrived in Malta from England. She reports having passed the London between Malta and Gibraltar, also bound here. The Cadmus, like all vessels commissioned from the steam reserve, requires a thorough refit, and has consequently gone into the hands of the dockyard here. Captain Frere has arrived by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ceylon, and taken command of the Orion, which, after five weeks' refit (the second she has had during the three months, she has been out here), is nearly ready for sea. The squadron under Admiral Fanshawe has arrived at Naples, to be present at the coronation of the King, which it is supposed will be put off for a short time on account of the Queen of Portugal's death. The Lapwing has gone with letters and dispatches to Naples. The Austrian postal steamer that has been here during the war has left for Trieste, and the Austrian merchant vessels are making every preparation for departure, but many of them having somewhat prematurely sold their cargoes are rather in a fix and await orders. It will be a great take-in for the French cruisers to have to give up their prizes—hardly fair I think. They should have been made aware that they were only to detain, not to capture and condemn vessels, and not (there's where the shoe will pinch) to reckon on their chickens before they were hatched in the way of prize money. Some French men-of-war (how many I cannot make out) have gone to Alexandria—as a sort of counter demonstration, I presume, to that made by our ships under Admiral Mundy, who are now there. A small steamer was chartered lately here by a party of pleasure seekers to go a trip to Palermo, but on the eve of their starting they were informed that Palermo had been declared in a state of seige, and that the usual unpleasantness which accompanies such a state of things existed in the fullest extent, so they thought it expedient to give up their excursion. Official information has since been received corroborating the report, not only as regards Palermo, but also Messina. On the south coast all is quiet. Divers have been sent from Malta to assist in saving some of the cargo of the ill-fated Alma. I am told they have been so far very successful, having recovered property to the value of 50,000*l*., and have great hopes of saving much more. There can be no doubt but that her loss can only be attributed to carelessness somewhere, but it does not do to anticipate the result of the investigation that doubtles will be held. The Ceylon and the Nepaul have passed through with the overland outward-bound mails. The Caradoc has arrived from Naples. It is supposed that the Conquerer will be ordered home shortly. No news yet of the telegraph. It is too bad that this important place should continue in thes excciting times to be cutoff as it were from European communication. The Lady Seale has been away from here for some weeks, and we heard, as I informed you, of her having picked up one end of the cable where it had parted, but since then we have heard nothing. The new system of postage between Malta and England, while it reduces the *billet doux* writers' expences, adds to those of the commercial community, as the postage is increased on letters over the quarter of an ounce and decreased on those of that weight. The Vulture has left Gibraltar to look after the Riffs who are getting troublesome.

SARDINIA.

Turin, July 26.

The passage of French troops through Turin, on their return to France, lately announced to you as imminent, commenced yesterday. The Zouaves, Voltigeurs, and Artillery of the Guard arrived last night, and camped in the meadows hard by the citadel, whither curiosity attracted numerous visitors. While the passage lasts, which will probably be for ten days, the communication between this and Milan is again interrupted for the public. A train runs as far as Novara, but beyond that all is uncertainty. Some delay has been caused by a serious and most deplorable accident which occurred towards 8 o'clock yesterday morning on the Susa line, at about two miles from the Turin terminus. Two trains, both heavily laden with artillery, met in full career. The result was frightful. The newspapers here are not very remarkable for activity in obtaining early intelligence, and although the accident may be said to have happened at the very gates of the city, yesterday's official journal, which is not distributed till past 3 in the afternoon, was unable to do more than to state the fact of the accident and estimate the killed and wounded at 40 persons. Unfortunately, subsequent information gives reason to fear that this number is below the truth; at least, one of this morning's papers states the dead as 11, and the wounded as 60. Accounts vary, however, as you will see by the following particulars, extracted from this afternoon's *Indipendente*:—

"At half-past 7 a.m. of yesterday, 25th of July, two trains, proceeding one from Turin to Susa, the other from the latter town to Turin, had a tremendous encounter at three kilometres from our city, exactly at the place called San Paolo. The train from Susa, was loaded with the Piedmontese artillery, which, at the commencement of the war, our government had sent to the Alps, in the fear of the Austrians attempting, by a surprise, to cut off our communication with France; it also contained some travellers from France, and was drawn by one locomotive. The train from Turin was laden with the artillery captured from the Austrians at Solferino by the French, and had some waggons full of horses and baggage belonging to officers. This train was drawn by two locomotives. The scene of the unfortunate event presents a shapeless mass of smashed locomotives, of waggons in fragments, of crushed and mutilated horses, and of human members dispersed in a horrible manner. Up to this time it has been ascertained that there are 11 persons dead and 30 wounded, but it is feared that other dead and wounded are under the heap. The news of this grave disaster had scarcely reached Turin, when several surgeons hurried to the spot to lend assistance. Among these was prominent the chief surgeon of the French troops encamped outside the Susa gate, who was quickly there with all the things necessary for the relief of the wounded. The inhabitants of the neighbouring cottages vied with each other in the zeal with which they went to the aid of those unfortunate persons. We are told that a French officer, who expected his wife and two children by the train, and who, on learning the disaster, hastened to its scene in a state of dreadful anxiety, found his wife alive, but the children had been dashed to pieces by the shock of the trains. The engines were so crushed and welded together by the force of the collision that they could be separated only by means of a steam engine brought for that purpose from Turin."

Many of the passengers were wounded, it is said, by jumping out of the carriages. I hear that six artillerymen are among the killed. The cause of the accident does not appear to be as yet positively ascertained. The rumour is that there had been a change of hours of departure, which had not been duly notified at Susa. An investigation is taking place, and it is to be hoped that severe punishment will be inflicted on the person or persons, whosoever they may be, to whom this horrible accident is to be attributed. The irregularity and negligence on the Vlitorio Emmanuele line have often been subject of remark and complaint, and it is certainly wonderful that, with the immense traffic that has been going over it during the last three months, this should be the first serious accident that has been heard of.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN LAKES AND EUROPE.

On Thursday afternoon, says the *Detroit Tribune*, one of the most pleasant affairs of the season came off on board of the barque Hugh Barclay, Captain Chadwick, bound for London. The President of the Board of Trade and a large number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interests of the city, went on board to pay their respects to Captain Chadwick, and wish him genial breezes on his long voyage.

After luncheon, the President of the Board of Trade, in a short address, stated that no better illustration could be given of the enterprise and ability of Detroit merchants than the simple fact that one firm had the courage as well as the means to charter and load ten such ships as the Hugh Barclay, and send them out laden with the produce of the West to the principal ports of old England, Ireland, and Scotland. These ships had all been loaded within the past eight weeks, and in eight weeks more London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork and Dublin would have the stars and stripes floating proudly in their harbours covering direct shipments from the great West, and protecting under their ample folds the cargoes of a Detroit firm. No other city in the western waters can show Europe such a sight, and this is only one of the many ventures made this season by Detroit merchants. Such courage and enterprise must bring us respect from all our sister cities of the lakes, and fame, honour, and profit, from the more distant countries of the Old World. The direct trade is only in its infancy. It will, ere long, grow to proportions that will astonish the world. The commerce of these lakes is greater than all the foreign trade of the United States. The time has come when our interests are too great and powerful to be the toy and plaything of railroad managers, who have too long assumed to control our outlets to the mighty deep. The West must be aroused to its true interests. Every city on these lakes should send deputations to the Canadian Government—nay, if necessary, to the Government of England—and show both, that we need a speedy enlargement of the Canadian canals—not a temporary deepening or widening, but an enlargement that will afford vessels of 1,500 to 1,800 tons a free passage through Canadian waters. In this matter the interests of the Canadian provinces, the interests of the states of the great West, the dearest interests of the British empire are one and the same. The manufacturing supremacy of England depends on a plentiful supply of cheap labour; and cheap labour cannot be found, and cannot exist, without an abundant supply of cheap food. The West can furnish such supply in almost limitless extent. The enlargement I speak of would enable western products to be laid down cheaper in London or Liverpool than we can now or ever can lay them down in New York. Why, then, should it not be done? Why should the West not come face to face with its greatest customers? There is no greater absurdity at this age of the world than an attempt to force trade through certain channels. The West desires a clear field and no favour; we want no fostering by Government aids; we can take care of ourselves. All we desire is an opportunity to reach the best market by the cheapest route. Let us work together for this great good and our success is certain.

The *Detroit Advertiser* gives a table showing the progress of the trade of the lake ports with Liverpool and other places across the Atlantic. In 1856 there was but one trip made, that of the schooner Dean Richmond, with wheat for Liverpool. In 1857, the through voyage was made by two vessels, the J. C. Kershaw and the Madeira Pet; in 1858 by thirteen vessels, of which one was a brig, four were barques, and eight were schooners, In 1859, already twenty-one vessels have sailed from lake ports for Europe, taking 1,100,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 slaves. During the present season also five vessels have sailed from the upper lakes for American Atlantic ports.

The Cologne Theatre Destroyed.—A Lady Burnt to Death.—Three nights ago, at about ten o'clock, during a violent storm at Cologne, accompanied with heavy rain, a loud explosion was heard, which was soon ascertained to proceed from the theatre, and soon after flames were seen to burst forth from the upper windows of the building in a suite of rooms occupied by the manager, M. Deutz. It was supposed that a quantity of gas must have exploded, and set fire to the drapery near the stage. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, the scenery having been almost immediately attacked, and columns of flames shot up to a great height from the windows. The whole of the inhabitants were at once on foot, but it was evident that no chance whatever existed of saving the building. Fortunately the rain continued to fall in torrents, and aided the firemen in their endeavours to save the adjoining houses. At about midnight the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, and in an hour after the flames began to diminish. Of the theatre nothing remained but the four walls. The wife of M. Deutz, sad to relate, was burned to death, the fire having gained on her side of the apartment with such rapidity as to render escape impossible. Mdlle. Deutz was saved by her brother with the greatest difficulty, and both of them were rather severely scorched. M. Deutz, the father, who happened to be absent, was on the point of entering the building when the fire burst out. The cause of the explosion of gas is not known. Some persons imagine that the electric fluid fell on the theatre. The whole property was insured.

A Visit to the Coliseum by Moonlight.—I had frequently indulged in a ramble through the corridors of the Coliseum by day, and had spent hours in the enjoyment of the delicious pictures—of ruin, of convent, and of vineyard, of dark cypress and tall pine—framed in by some one of the open arches of the building, and also of the widespreading landscape beheld from the hightest platform to which the visitor can ascend; but, like every stranger, I was anxious to enjoy a still greater treat—a view of the Coliseum by moonlight. To this I was by no means impelled by a romantic yearning, but simply because the grand old ruin presents a peculiarly beautiful and impressive aspect when beheld by that solemn and mysterious light. At length a more than usually favourable night afforded the desired opportunity, when two friends and myself started on our appointed pilgrimage. As we walked through the silent and almost deserted streets of the city, the moon began to make her wished-for appearance, flooding a solitary piazza with light, or turning into a shower of silver the spray of some ceaseless fountain, and brightening up housetop, turret, and dome—everything beyond a strongly-marked line of deep, dark shadow. Even our harvest moon shows but a feeble splendour when compared with the full radience of an Italian moon, as she slowly climbs up the dark-blue vault of an Italian heaven. We passed by the Forum Trajanum, upon whose lofty pillar the moonlight fell with grand effect and in whose well-inclosed space, at a depth of some twenty feet beneath the level of the modern highway, the outlines of long extinct temples are marked by unequal fragments of columns resting on marble pedestals. To this work the present Pope mainly contributed. Proceeding through the Via Alessandrina, we passed into one of the vast halls of the Basilica of Constantine, or Temple of Peace, which, without the support of a single pillar, lift on high their enormous arches. We passed through the three silent halls of this vast ruin, and thus came out on the Forum Romanum, in which much of what is yet left of Pagan Rome is fast mouldering into dust. The moon lit up this vast burial-place of the past, shedding a mournful splendour over shattered porticoes and lonely columns, mutilated fragments of what were once proud temples, casting a veil of brightness upon ugly mounds and hideous chaos that marked the spot on which a palace once lifted its superb front to the heavens, and making plain to the eye where the modern so-called Capitol was joined to the remnant of the venerable pile, which, in the hour, of Rome's greatness, looked down upon many a glorious structure, then gleaming in all the pride of its marble beauty. We passed beneath the Arch of Titus, abhorred by Jews, and so on to the Coliseum, the increasing light showing clearly what portions of the Forum had been excavated by the Pope, what had been railed off, what pillars had been propped or supported, what monuments were still afforded a lingering existence for the delight of the artist, the speculation of the antiquary, or the theme, of the moralist. As we approached the entrance of the Coliseum the clash of arms and the sharp "Qui vive!" of the sentry were a guarantee for the safety of a spot which, without such protection, might have furnished unpleasant materials for an Italian adventure. The moon was slowly pursuing her way up the blue sky, and gradually rising, foot by foot, to the height of the unbroken wall of the building, now and then peeping in through arch or window, and while leaving most of the vast interior in profound shadow, making all she shone upon nearly as bright and distinct as if beheld at midday. The massive stone, the broken pillar, the jagged column of masonry, which had formerly supported the platform of the seats—the frayed brickwork, which time had worn away till one could almost imagine it transparent—the uneven line of the lesser wall, the bush gently waving in the night wind, the deep arch and its noble outline—every object at which the moon peeped, through opening after opening in the side on which she shone, was traced out with exquisite distinctness, decay thus clothing itself in transitory beauty. Patiently we awaited the higher elevation and full splendour of the chaste Dian, enjoying each new effect as she sported with the venerable ruin, and imparted to its grim antiquity a youthful flush—mocking but delightful illusion. Higher and higher she soared, flinging a fuller light, extending her bright conquest over a wider domain; when, as she topped the giant wall and exhibited herself to us prosaic mortals with some of the splendour which shed its radiance on the sleeping Endymion, a troop of envious clouds, evidently enamoured of her beauty, and that lay as it were in ambush, closed in on her, shrouded her, took her captive, and snatched her from our longing gaze; and so we were left no option but to make the best of our melancholy way back to our hotel.—*Maguire's Rome and its Ruler.*

An American paper says:—"It is stated that the Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, lectured so powerfully in Webster, a few days ago against the use of tobacco, that several of his audience went home and burned their cigars—holding one end of them in their mouths."

Anecdote of Campbell.—Campbell, the poet, was led home one evening, from the Athenæum Club, by a friend of his. There had been a heavy storm of rain, and the kennels were full of water. Campbell fell into one of them, and pulled my friend after him, who exclaimed, in allusion to a well-known line of the poet's, "It is not Iser rolling rapidly, but Weser."—*Once a Week.*

Caution to Emigrants to New York.—It is said that the New York police have obtained knowledge of the existence in that city of an organised band of Thugs, who entrap the unwary into certain street dens, and there murder them for the booty on their persons, and afterwards endeavour to conceal their crimes by putting the bodies into the river. The alarming prevalence of dead bodies in the north and east rivers is attributed to the doings of these villains.

THE DOCKYARDS AT PEMBROKE.

The dockyards covers an area of about sixty acres—there are twelve building slips, and one dry dock. The land gradually slopes to the waters' edge, and is in every respect admirably adapted for an establishment of this description. In part of the building slips the water is both deep and broad, and launches can be easily effected.

To within the last few months the works which have been carried on at Pembroke have been of comparitively small importance, and five hundred men have been about the maximum borne upon the books of the establishment. Now, however, the place wears a very different aspect, and nearly two thousand men are employed daily in the docks. At the present moment there are five vessels in course of construction, the Defiance, 91; the Howe, 91; the Immortalité, 50; the Greyhound, 16; and the Espoir, 5.

The other slips, which are unoccupied, are being lengthened some forty or fifty feet, in order to admit of the lines being laid down for several large frigates, and the dry dock is also being lengthened to the same extent. Timber ships only are built at Pembroke. Each of the ships on the stocks are in a state of great forwardness, and will be ready for launching in a short time. It is four years since the lines of the Immortalite were first laid down. Since then she has undergone three alterations, the last being an addition of 20 ft. to her length. When completed she will be a remarkably fine 50-gun frigate. The Howe has a great portion of the timbers of her decks placed, and is rapidly progressing towards completion. The Defiance, or "Fiance," as the shipwrights call her, has just got in the whole of her ribs and the timber foundations for the engines. The appearance of this ship in its present state is exceedingly interesting. Standing in the centre, or at either extremity, one sees long lines of symmetrically curved timbers laid with the most perfect and mathematical accuracy, like the skeleton of some huge monster, by the side of which the largest sea monster would be the merest minnow. Standing on the upper edge of the keel these oaken ribs tower seventy or eighty feet above you; at her stern the forest of timbers stretches between three or four hundred feet beyond, and the interstices between each giant bulk fade away in the distance till the form two walls of new and light coloured oak, which approach with a graceful and easy curve until they glide into pointed bows. Look up from the centre, and the wooden walls on each side rise upward and curve outward, until they are some seventy or eighty feet apart. A forest of oak has been hewn for that framework; and the sun which gladdened and the rain that wetted our great grandfathers, as they gathered acorns in their boyhood, nourished the young saplings that grew up into the forest trees to shape this goodly ship. Look closer into this huge framework, and the joints of the great timbers are as true and as neat as the best finished piece of workmanship in a fine lady's boudoir. And the shipwrights who joined these heavy baulks use only the adze and a heavy augur. With what wondrous precision the man uses that adze. That rough unshapen trunk upon which he is labouring will shortly present a surface so glossy and so smooth that the eye will not detect a single inequality, and the test of his accuracy is the difficulty which you have in walking along the bottom of the ship which he is building up. It is as difficult to preserve your equilibrium on this massive oak flooring as upon the polished surfaces of a French *salon*. In the use of the augur the men are not less expert than they are with the adze. There are two blocks of oak about two feet in thickness, and some forty feet in length, which are required to be braced together. The augur is set to work, and driven right through the heart of those blocks. The augur slowly, but irresistibly, works its way. The man has nothing but his practised hand and eye to guide him, yet the augur penetrates that four feet of solid oak, and a passage is formed truer even than the needle to the pole, through which the massive iron bolt is driven with the heavy hammer of the practised shipwright. The two things which must most forcibly strike the visitor on inspecting the work of English ship-building is its extreme accuracy and the simple nature of the tools which are employed---add to this, the regularity which appears to pervade the whole of the operations. Every man goes about his work in the most perfect order. There is no confusion, no noise, save that of the cry which is wrung from the heart of the oaken trunk as the augur pierces its way, or the resounding blows of the hammers of the men, which falls in unison and in regulated time from the gangs of caulkers and shipwrights. Every part of the work to be performed is planned to the most minute detail; not a nail nor a bolt is driven the exact place of which has not been previously arranged by the surveyor and his draughtsmen. A bolt driven in the wrong place might interfere seriously with the further progress of the ship, for when the engineer came to fix his engine and boilers, to adjust the screw or hang the paddle wheels, he might find that a bolt in the wrong place necessitated an alteration of some important part of his machinery. The number of nails and bolts, whether of copper or of iron, is duly specified; and when the defiance was commenced there was not a pound of metal or a square foot of timber which was not calculated and determined beforehand.

The sawing of the timber constitutes, of course, an important feature of the dockyard, but it is a curious fact that until the last two months steam has not been used at Pembroke for this purpose. The whole of the timber was sawn by men, and there are nearly two hundred hands employed in the saw pits, only a small portion of the wood required being sawn by steam. This iron age threatens to drive the famous old oak out of use, and to make the wooden walls of England a myth. There has been, it would appear, a falling off in the durability of oak—not, however, the English oak, that, let us hope, is still sound; but we have been obliged to import large quantities from other countries, and our forests fail to give us the required quantity. The Royal William, which was built in 1719, and which carried the flag of the famous William Bickerton, at Spithead, was not broken up until 1813, and was then a sound ship, nearly a century old. The Sovereign of the Seas was built in 1637. Fifty years after her timber was found so sound that it was with the greatest difficulty the men could work it. The Achilles was built in 1757. Half a century later, she was as sound at heart as the day on which she was launched. There is one instance—that of the Hawke sloop—which in ten years was so decayed that she was obliged to be taken to pieces. Looking at the massive frame-works and sides of these hulls as the lie on their stocks, they would seem as though they would outlast time, and defy all the powers of destruction. A shot from an Armstrong gun would, however, pass through the timbers of the Defiance as if they were a sheet of pasteboard. The surf on a lee shore would break her to atoms, and she may decay under the silent action of the water until her name will be but an idle mockery and an empty boast.

MANNING THE NAVY.

The French Government prints continue their anti-English crusade. The *Patrie* to-night publishes a long article, headed in large type, "Unpopularity of the Naval Service in England," in which the writer labours to demonstrate that, "whilst in France every man able to bear arms answers without hesitation to the appeal of the country," sailors have great repugnance in entering themselves on board our men of war. Now, as there is a semblance of truth in this, it is worth while replying to the disingenuous inference which the *Patrie* endeavours to establish. The volunteers on board our fleet, are, especially when there is a prospect of war, far more numerous than the volunteers for the French army. But we have no conscription, which is, in point of fact, nothing but a regularly organised "press-gang system." Moreover, the competition of the merchant service is the great stumbling-block our navy has to contend with. In France, on the contrary, the wretched peasant is far better off "*sous les drapeaux*," than in his cabin—and he does not dislike the service when he has joined. But no one who has ever seen the joy of those who draw a lucky number that will exempt them from service, or who has seen the consternation of the unfortunate conscripts on leaving their homes, can possibly believe in the popularity of the military service. At the same time there is no denying that we have not the same facilities as the French for manning our ships; and this very fact, so prominently and exultingly published by the *Patrie*, ought to convince our rulers of the necessity of increased activity. When we have discovered a system which may enable us to man 50 line-of-battle ships in a month's time, we may begin to entertain the question of putting our navy on a peace establishment. It is humiliating to be publicly taunted with our inferiority in this respect, and to be compelled to admit that the reproach is true.

"—— Pudet hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse; et non potuisse refelli."

Newcastle, County Down.—This queen of Northern watering places is now full of visitors, who daily enjoy the peculiarly fine bathing and clear mountain and sea air of this most bracing and healthy locality. The extensive sea views and coast drives—its contiguity to the lovely and picturesque scenery of Donard Lodge, the far-famed residence of the Countess Annesley, with its miles of woody walks and drives, cascades, banqueting houses, an excellent iron spa, all freely open to visitors on every day but Sunday—together with the magnificent demesnes of Tollymore Park and Castlewellan, the seats of the Earls of Roden and Annesley—excellent sea fishing, with large quantities of fine trout in the mountain, lakes, and rivers—safe pleasure boats—first-rate hot and cold salt-water baths—these, and many other advantages, continue to make Newcastle such a favourite summer residence to many of our nobility and gentry. Besides abundance of vehicles for hire, the running daily, of an excellent four-horse coach or omnibus to the Ballynahinch Railway station, adds greatly to the convenience of the public. Sleive-Donard towers nearly 3,000 feet directly above the town, and from the esplanade and many of the superior lodging-houses it presents with the Mourne chain of mountains, views of grand and singular beauty. The hotels are small, but a large and suitable one will be erected next year, which will prove of great advantage to tourists and visitors. The church of Newcastle is a conspicious object, with a superior choir, and on Sundays and Thursdays has a large attendance.

A Chicken.—Call a lady a chicken, and ten to one but she is angry with you. Tell her she is no chicken, and twenty to one but she is more angry.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN BELFAST.

The revival movement proceeds in Belfast and its vicinity. Meetings were held, as usual, in the different Evangelical places of worship last Saturday evening, and all were well attended. Yesterday, the services in the churches of all the Protestant denominations were crowded, and a most solemn and serious feeling seemed to prevade each congregation. Open-air services were also held during the day, in different parts of the town, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, ministers from different parts of the country, as well as from the sister kingdoms, took part in the services. At seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Robert Wallace preached a sermon, as advertised in Donegall-square Wesleyan Church, on the "Great Revival." There was a large attendance. The rev. gentleman, in an able and eloquent discourse, dwelt on the importance, peculiarities, and responsibilities of the present work of God. It is probable the discourse will be published, and if so, we doubt not, it will obtain an extensive circulation. The Rev. Mr. Kerr, Primative Wesleyan Methodist Minister, preached at the Custom House steps, at four o'clock, to a congregation of some thousands. The rev. gentleman preached a most pointed, touching, and impressive sermon, from the words—"Woe unto the wicked, for it shall be ill with him," &c. The Rev. Mr. Flaherty, Primative Wesleyan Methodist Minister, lately appointed to Donegall-place Chapel, preached in the morning in Salem Church, York-street, from the words—"Grow in grace, and in the further knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." In the evening, Mr. C. Dibbs, of Sheffield, Yorkshire preached in the open air at six o'clock, in the vicinity of Salem Church, and at seven o'clock retired to that place of worship, when Mr. John Field, of Sheffield, preached a most eloquent and highly appropriate discourse from the words "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since you believed?" After the ordinary service a revival prayer-meeting was held, in which Mr. Field, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. William Craig, of the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and other laymen, took part. Mr. Field mentioned that there has been a great revival of religion in many parts of England. In Sheffield there has been hundreds led to seek salvation, and brought to profess to have experienced pardon. The Rev. Mr. Prentice preached opposite the "Old Poorhouse" gate, at four o'clock, to a large and attentive audience.

One of the most remarkable features, perhaps, in connection with the present movement is the result which appears to have been produced in Walker's-lane, and the bad localities adjoining. Cases of disorderly conduct have been for some time past on the decrease there, and the constabulary of North Queen-street station, as well as the local police, began to feel somewhat surprised at this. Saturday evening, however, a number of the unfortunate females in those lanes left their old haunts of vice, and professed a desire to become reformed in character and conduct. Seven or eight of them were received into the house of a charitably-minded woman residing in Hardinge-street, when some praying men remained with them advising them and endeavouring to lead them not only to reform their lives, but to "repent and be converted." There are about a dozen others in the same lanes who are also desirous of changing their mode of life, and steps are being taken to get them into the penitentiary today. Some of them are anxious to get employment in mills or elsewhere, so that they may earn a livelihood; but all of them give evidence of a sincere wish to forsake their evil ways, and lead a better life in future. The manner in which they may now be treated by those to whom they look for counsel and assistance, will, no doubt, have much to do in confirming them in their good desires, or in driving them back to their evil course of conduct.

Several extraordinary cases of females, who some time ago professed conversion being for hours, and in some instances for days, in a kind of trance, have recently taken place, and have attracted much attention. These parties have been apparently deaf and dumb, and some of them also blind; and when restored to the use of their faculties, they have told of having had presented to their view, while in they state of trance, matters connected with the blessed in the invisible world.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—AUGUST 1.

A man named James Flynn was brought up in the custody of the police, and charged by Margaret Fallow with having assaulted the husband of the latter, on last Sunday evening. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting frequently at her house, and was always on very good terms with the family until the evening in question, when he called, and requested the complainant to lend him a small sum of money; this, however, she refused to comply with; but the prisoner persisted in his entreaties, until, becoming troublesome, the husband of the complainant proceeded to remove him from his house, whereupon the prisoner turned round and assaulted him by striking him with a chair, and thereby seriously cutting his head.

The case was remanded for further investigation.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—AUGUST 1.

Assault—James M'Bride, a boy aged fourteen years, and a young man named Wm. Hollywood, were brought up in custody, and charged by Wm. Jones, a private in the Elthorn Militia Regiment, with having violently assaulted him on Saturday last. It appeared that the first named prisoner flung a stone at the soldier which struck him, and injured him severely. Hollywood flung a quantity of potatoes at the complainant, some of which hit him in the face. M'Bride was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, and at the expiration of hat period to be confined in the Glencree Reformatory for three years. Hollywood was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

Assaults on the Police.—Three men, named respectively, Edward M'Guire, Philip M'Clusky, and Edward Magrath, were sent for trial to the City Sessions on charges of having assaulted police constables 89 C and 151 C.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE, AUGUST 1ST.

A woman named Margaret Leonard was brought up in custody of the police, and charged with the following offence:—It appeared from the evidence of Catherine Flemying, matron of the institution called "Dublin by Lamplight," that the prisoner had been an inmate of the said institution for the space of fourteen days, and that on Saturday last after having been discharged by the proper authorities the previous dayshe returned to the Institution and maliciously broke nine squares of glass in the windows, and threatened to repeat the same offence.

The Magstrate directed the prisoner to find bail for her future good behaviour, or, in default, to be imprisonned for two months.

Assault—Thos. Simpson, a private soldier, was directed to pay a fine of £1, or in default to be imprisoned for one month, for having violently assaulted police constable Mark Byrne, 78 B., on Saturday evening, at Stephen's-Green. The prisoner was also charged with having attempted the rescue of a man whom the constable had in custody at the time.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE—EFFECT OF LOW PRICES.

The Italian operatic season at this establishment was brought to a termination last night. "Les Vepres Siciliennes," of Verdi, which, had it been produced at an earlier period, would doubtless have improved the pecuniary results of the enterprise, constituted the entertainment of the evening. At the conclusion of the third act Mr. Smith responded to the unanimous summons of the audience, and after acknowledging the warmth with which he was welcomed, addressed them in the following words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Permit me to thank you for the kind reception with which you have favoured me, at the end of the seventeenth year of my management. This night is the last of the Italian Opera season, which has consisted of eighty-four consecutive nights, with but one disappointment. During that period I have produced fourteen operas, and I trust you will consider that I have fulfilled the promises which I made at the commencement of the season (cheers). In addition to my published programme, I secured the services of Mdlle. Piccolomini (cheers). It has always been my endeavour to fix the price of admission as low as possible, and I have been amply repaid in the sympathy afforded me by the public. The expenses of this season, of eighty-four nights, have exceeded £24,000, but I am happy to say, through your kindness, and the support of individuals beyond their subscriptions, I have been no loser. One instance I wish particularly to mention. A lady who has occupied a private box during my season sent me a letter this morning, enclosing £50, with the expression of her sympathy in my endeavour to place high class operas at low prices before the public. Such a mark of generosity encourages me to persevere and to produce the same *artistes* next season, with the addition of whatever other engagements I may be able to make (cheers). Permit me to express my thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the company for their zealous co-operation—to the members of the band—to the press—to my subscribers and the public, who, by their patronage, have shown that more than one Italian opera can exist in this metropolis." Mr. Smith retired amidst the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Mdme. Titiens, Signori Fagotti and Vialetti were several times re-called during the evening. The lady was almost smothered in boquets and wreaths, and the audience were generally most enthusiastic in their approbation.

The "National Anthem," in which the English words, as sung by Mdme. Titiens, seemed to surprise the audience, concluded the entertainment.

The Income Tax.—A return to the House of Lords, ordered on the motion of Lord Monteagle of Brandon, informs the public that the total amount of property assessed under the five schedules of the income tax is 274,724,847*l*. in England and Wales, and 29,558,899*l*. in Scotland. In England 109,978,265*l*. is assessed under schedule A, 42,777,237*l*. under B, 28,083,017*l*. under C, 77,503,022*l*. under D, and 16,383,306*l*. under E. As regards schedule A, 42,684,577*l*. is assessed under the head of land. 47,438,766*l*. under messuages, 209,960*l*. under tithes, 203,479*l*. under manors, 218,363*l*. under fines, 366,801*l*. under quarries 3,485,150*l*. under mines, 1,249,531*l*. under iron works, 17,959*l*. under fisheries, 802,765*l*. under canals, 10,450,401*l*. under railroads, 843,060*l*., under gas works, 1,860,290*l*. under other property. In Ireland last year, 22,863,099*l*. was assessed under all schedules, to wit—12,826,739*l*. under A, 2,804,248*l*. under B, 1,432,354*l*. under C, 4,788,017*l*. under D, and 1,011,741*l*. under E. The net amount of income tax assessed under all the schedules in England and Wales for the year ended the 5th of April, 1858, was 6,682,999*l*., and in Scotland 623,090*l*. In England 2,965,528*l*. was assessed under A, 383,595*l*. under B, 819,088*l*. under C, 2,064,444*l*. under D, and 450,344*l*. under schedule E.

Shocking Affair.—A Father Shot by his Son.—Bridport Thursday afternoon.—A horrible affair has just taken place here. A butcher, named Balson, has been shot dead by his son, a boy about ten or eleven years of age. Balson and his wife were up stairs preparing for a walk, and the boy was in the same room waiting for them. In a playful manner he took up a gun, and said, "Which of you shall I shoot." At the same moment he pointed it at his father and pulled the trigger. The gun was loaded, and its contents entered the cheek of poor Balson, who fell dead instantly. The event has caused a profound sensation throughout the town, and the agony of the boy and his mother is indescribable. Balson was, till within the last few months, the landlord of the Globe Inn.

Destructive Fire at Edermine.—On Thursday evening, just as the workmen had left Sir James Power's, Edermine, after completing four extensive ricks of hay, a fire was discovered in one of them, which had only been commenced the day before. One rick was preserved but we regret to add that almost one hundred tons of first-class hay, including forty tons of last year's, was consumed. Captain Tailing with his constabulary force was present, and remained till all was subdued, assisted by the Oylgate Constabulary, under Sergeant Coleman.—*Wexford Constitution.*

The Invasion of England.—The *Court Journal* says, it is a positive fact at this moment there is in the War-Office a plan drawn by the Prince de Joinville for the invasion of England, and that the Emperor of the French warned Lord Lyons, at the Conference at Paris, after the Crimean war, "That he might be goaded on by his army and the people to attempt an invasion, for he was but their Emperor by election, and might be driven to act against his will."

Lord Hood's claim to vote for representative peers for Ireland has been established.

A Second "Eclair."—We regret to learn that the yellow fever on board the Trident, referred to in a recent *Gazette*, has committed awful ravages. The ship reached Ascension with great difficulty on the 27th ult., having lost during the passage three engineer officers, the gunner, and twenty men. Had the Trident been another day at sea the probability is there would have been no one able to work the engines. The ship has been thoroughly cleard, and the officers and crew sent on shore at Ascension, where they are under canvas. There can be no question that the ship should be sent home as soon as her crew are sufficiently recovered to re-embark.—*United Service Gazette.*

Wills and Bequests.—The will of the Hon. Sir William Henry Thornton, K.C.M.G., late of the city of La Valetta, in the island of Malta, Auditor-General, who died at La Valetta, on the 27th of January, 1859, was administered to in London, on the 30th of June, 1859, by William Thomas Thornton, Esq., his cousin, one of the executors appointed for Great Britain; George Barber, Esq., of the Audit Office, Malta, being the executor for Malta. The will is dated the 30th of July, 1857; by which he has made provision for his servants, and has left the residue of his property to the children of his late uncle, Thomas Thornton, Esq. The will of the Hon. William Dutton Turner, M.D., late of St Catherine, island of Jamaica, who died at the town of Jago, de la Vega, on the 13th of June, 1858, was proved in London, on the 29th of June, 1859, by Daniel Power French, Esq., the brother-in-law, one of the surviving executors; Francis Robertson Lynch, Esq., the son-in-law, the other executor, having renounced the grant. The will is dated the 2nd of December, 1850. He has bequeathed to his wife, for her life, all his real and personal estate; and at her decease he leaves the same to his daughters who may be unmarried; if none, then to his two sons. The will of Colonel Edward Drummond, who died on the 4th of May, 1859, at the New Steine, Brighton, was administered to, on the 21st of July, by Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., the nephew. The principal bequest is the disposal of his books, in words to this effect:—"Being of Scotch extraction, and believing the Episcopal Church of Scotland to be the only true Church in Christendom, I leave the books, which I have collected for the purpose, to the Rev. Alexander Lendrum, of Muthiel Chaple, in conjunction with the Warden of Trinity College, Perthshire, to be disposed of as he should direct." The will of the Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., Minister of Trevor Chapel, Brompton, was proved on the 6th of July. It bears date the 23rd of January, 1856, appointing his wife and Mr. William Youngman his executors; and bequeathing to his wife his books, furniture, and all that he possessed, and a policy in the London Assurance Association.—*Illustrated London News.*

Sardinian Charicatures.—Notwithstanding the reiterated exhortation to seriousness on the part of the majority of the press, under the plea that the present is no time for pleasantry, the laughers, both literary and artistic, are determined to have their say, and ridicule has been, on this as on other occasions, frequently called in aid to present in a tangible and suggestive form, and as it were to chrystallize in a few words and by a few strokes of the pen, a solemn and bitter truth. The relative positions of Austria and Italy, before and after the peace of Villafranca, are illustrated by an Austrian conscript grinning from ear to ear, and kicking out his legs in the wild exuberance of his joy. In another compartment of the design a Piedmontese *bersagliere* is leaning in despair against a wall, his folded arms rest upon the muzzle of his trusty rifle, his head is sunk upon his breast, and his face is hidden from view by his drooping plume of cock's feathers. Underneath the first of the two figures stand the words, "He always lost!" under the second, "He always won!" Another design represents the Piedmontese as *Jean qui pileure*, while the Austrian is *Jean qui rit*. The Napoleonic, formula, "From the Alps to the Pyrenees," furnishes, of course, an inexhaustible theme to political satirists A new map of Italy terminates abruptly at the line of the Mincio, all the territory to the eastward being compromised under the name of the "Adriatic Sea," in which Mantua and Peschiera are islands. Again, two merchants are haggling over the price of a parcel of corn. "How much for that corn?" asks the one. "Twenty liras the hectolitre," answers the other. "Pooh, pooh," retorts the buyer, "nineteen is my price, and not a cent more." "What, you wont give twenty? Well, then, (in a solemn voice), let us deliver Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic." "How do you mean?" "Suppose we split the difference, and say nineteen-fifty." The original is, *tagliamo il male in mezzo*—let us cut the *damage* in half, which gives greater force to the double meaning.

Unprotected State of the Port of Liverpool—Mr. Hubback, a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, at the meeting of that body on Thursday, moved for a committee to consider the defenceless state of the port. Mr. Hubback said that while he had been informed on competent authority that the forts at the mouth of the river were useless, he had calculated that at the end of June the produce stored in Liverpool and unprotected was valued at £23,500,000. The committee moved for was appointed, with instructions to lay the result of their inquiries before the Government.

Rich and Poor.—The rich have the best meat; the poor have the best appetite. The rich lie the softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The poor have health; the rich have delicacies. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love their wives too well to put their necks into the noose.—*James Jessop.*

BIRTHS.

Borough—July 24, at Querin Cottage, Kilrush, the wife of Randal Borough, of a daughter

Davis—July 30, at 11, Stephen's-green, North, Mrs. Hyman Davis, of a daughter.

Donald—May 20, at Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of John Donald, Esq., staff surgeon, of a daughter.

Finch—July 29, at Tulse-hill, the wife of Captain H. Finch, H.M.'s 31st Regiment, B. Light Infantry of a daughter,

Persse—July 27, at Ardmore, the lady of Thomas Moore Persse, Esq., of a son, still-born.

Irwin—July 21, at Bridge-house, Clonmany, the wife of Alexander Irwin, Esq., M.P.

Jacob—At Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency, the wife of Arthur Jacob, Esq., Assistant Executive Engineer, of a son.

Smith—July 24, at Ballynarty House, County Limerick, the wife of C. W. Smith, Esq., of a son.

Slater—July 27, at Awbawn, County Cavan, the wife of Jas. Slater, jun., Esq., of a son.

Winchester—July 26, in London, the Marchioness of Winchester, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bradley and Gordon—July 23, in Koolcullen Church, by the Rev. Charles K. Bushe, Benjamin, second eldest son of Jonathan Bradley, Esq., Castlecomer, to Mary Anne, only surviving daughter of the late Samuel Gordon, Esq., of Coolcullen, county Kilkenny.

Longfield and Ware—July 28, at Kilshanning Church, by the Rev. Edmund Lombard, Rector of Athnowen, assisted by the Rev. H. Swanzy, Rector of the parish, the Rev. George Longfield, F.T.C.D., to Mary, eldest daughter of N. Webb Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, in the county of Cork.

Maxwell and Dawson—July 30, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Rooke, A.M., Joseph Archibald Maxwell, Esq., eldest son of the late Thomas H. Maxwell, Esq., to Elizabeth Dawson, only daughter of the late John Joshua Pim, Esq., of Tyrrellspass, county Westmeath.

Murney and Synan—July 30, at Fedamore, Robert Murney, Esq., M.D., 34 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late John Synan, Esq., Fedamore House.

Pennycuick and Dick—July 27, at Athy, James Pennycuick, Esq., of Quarry-farm, Athy, nephew of the late Colonel Pennycuick, 24th Regiment, to Amelia, daughter of William Dick, Esq., Castlemitchell.

Strange and Brownmill—At High Cliff Church, by the Rev. J. Dobson, assisted by the Rev. F. K. Eyre, Major Charles John Strange, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Strange. Chief Justice Madras, to Emma Brownmill, fourth daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, K. H., of Grenadier Guards, and of Nea House, Christchurch, Hants.

DEATHS.

Plunket—July 31, at Ventnor House, Newtown-Smith, Kingstown, the Honourable Patrick Plunket, Judge of H.M.'s Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, aged 59 years.

Lee—July 31, at Mespil, Upper Leeson-street, aged 76 years, Samuel Percy Lee, Esq., Registrar to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. He filled the office for upwards of forty years.

Studdert—July 27, Jonas Studdert, Esq., J.P., Kilkee.

Allen—July 24, at Drumcliff House, county Sligo, Charles P. Allen, Esq., M.D.

Vaughan—July 29, at his residence, Summer-hill, Nenagh, the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop.

Perry—July 26, Deborah, wife of R. G. Perry, Esq., Rathdowney, Queen's county.

M'Cullagh—July 29, Edward Joseph M'Cullagh, Esq., of Toolstown, county Kildare.

Browne—July 24, at Bristol, Salwey Browne, Esq., late captain 68 Light Infantry.

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Laurence E. Knox Propr